

# **I 69: Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 1 Study**

## **Section 106 Report**



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## INTRODUCTION

This report contains the Section 106 methodology for the Tier 1 documentation for the I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study. Historic properties were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001) and Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000.

Congress set forth the importance of historic properties upon the fabric of American life in the opening paragraph of the NHPA, which states that “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.” Further, the NHPA defines the federal government’s responsibility “to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony” [16 U.S.C. 470b(2)].

As a result of the NHPA, as amended, and CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), federal agencies are required to take into account the impact of each federal undertaking upon historic properties in its Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE is “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking” [36 CFR 800.9(a)]. Historic properties include buildings, structures, sites, objects, and/or districts.

NHPA documentation may be phased “when alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or when access to properties is restricted.” The undertaking, I-69 from Evansville to Indianapolis, met the conditions for a tiered study or a phased identification. Evaluation methodology was developed in consonance with the regulation [Para 800.4 (b) (2), Sec 106]. For more details about the phasing process, see Section 106 Compliance plan in the Appendix of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. It should be noted that in the second phase of this Section 106 process (Tier 2), properties identified as “potentially eligible” for the purposes of Tier 1 in the APE of the preferred alternative will be evaluated in greater depth using eligibility criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NR).

## SCOPE OF WORK

In accordance with the Section 106 Compliance Plan published as part of the Appendix, project historians for the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) determined eight sub-tasks to complete the work required for the Tier I of this Section 106 project. These subtasks included: 1) identifying and documenting properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR) in each of the alternatives and sub-alternatives (based on a field review from public thoroughfares) of properties identified in Indiana Department of Natural Resources’ *Interim Reports* as Notable and Outstanding; 2) conducting a general evaluation of said properties using National Register selection criteria; 3) developing historic themes/contexts for the region; 4) enlarging the working database of historic properties; 5) holding consulting party meet-

ings and consulting with knowledgeable persons 6) assessing the potential for adverse effects of each alternative on listed or potentially eligible historic properties; 7) suggesting general means for mitigation; and 8) publishing a report.

All Section 106 work was conducted within the APE established by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). In this undertaking, the APE established by FHWA was a two-mile-wide study corridor for each of the five alternatives under consideration, except in alternatives utilizing I-70 and I-641. Plans did not indicate any changes for I-70 as part of the proposed undertaking, and I-641 was part of another federal project that would occur regardless of the I-69 undertaking. A separate Section 106 analysis was conducted for it.

All work was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards common to this type of historic property identification and initial evaluation.

## METHODOLOGY

To aid in the identification process, digital Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data were provided the project historians. This data referenced locations of properties rated in the Indiana Department of Natural Resources' (IDNR) *Interim Reports* as Notable and Outstanding for each county within the two-mile-wide study corridor. (*Interim Reports* are published reports documenting the results of a historic survey. These reports, published by IDNR, provide a ranking system based on the pool of historic properties in that county). Martin and Pike, did not have *Interim Reports* to use as a basis for evaluation; the historians conducted a field review of these properties from public thoroughfares within the proposed corridors for those counties. Using this methodology, properties and districts deemed eligible or potentially eligible within applicable corridors were documented.

Field reviews of Notable and Outstanding properties from public roadways were conducted in each APE. An additional 1,500-foot buffer zone was established on each side of the APE, to allow for mapping errors and to help in identification of historic districts. In the course of driving to Notable or Outstanding properties during the field review, the historians located some properties with good integrity that were previously listed as Contributing in the *Interim Report* or that had not been listed at all. They photographed these additional properties, documented them, and located them on a map. Both digital and black-and-white photographs were taken of each property. (The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) requested black-and-white photographs for its review.) When mapping or data errors were found, changes were made to the GIS database.

Application of National Register criteria aided in evaluation of properties for their: a) association with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of history, b) association with the lives of persons significant in our past, c) embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. More

detailed issues of significance and integrity will be undertaken in the next phase of this project (Tier 2). Intensive research on individual properties will occur at that time and boundaries will be established.

The designation of “potentially eligible” was applied to historic properties possessing varying levels of integrity. As defined by the NHPA, integrity combines a number of qualities that imbue the property with historical significance. These qualities are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association irrespective of its physical condition or state of maintenance. It is not, however, necessary for a property to demonstrate all of the attributes of integrity to be eligible for the National Register. Next, properties were evaluated within the context of existing historic resources of that county and then, those of southwestern Indiana. Based on the thematic study, wherever possible, “potentially eligible” properties were given suggested thematic designations. If a property could not be viewed from public roads or had questionable status and needed further study, it was given a “potentially eligible” designation for Tier 1 purposes. The results of the evaluation process were entered into the constructed database.

As part of the evaluation process, historians took into account exemptions that include “cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years...” that typically are not eligible for listing in the National Register [36 CFR 60.4]. Although the exemptions are applicable, the presence of documented cemeteries was verified whenever practical and churches were included whenever they demonstrated an architectural or historical theme.

A number of areas were evaluated as potential historic districts in small towns and in rural areas. Generally, for an area to be eligible as a district it must include clusters of properties bound by a common historic theme that have integrity. If an area was deemed a potential historic district during the field review, a general location was established. (This designation should not be confused with researched boundaries that will be available in Tier 2.) Individual Outstanding and Notable properties within a listed or potentially eligible historic district were not individually evaluated because properties in historic districts are considered only as contributing and noncontributing resources. For this report, properties rated Contributing are part of either a National Register listed or potentially eligible district. (See section below “Efforts to Define Historic Districts” for several specific cases.)

In the course of the field review, the historians also identified areas noteworthy for their historic or cultural settings. These areas included National Register listed or potentially eligible properties or districts, but they also included properties that did not meet the National Register criteria for listing, but that were nonetheless significant to local or state

history. Some of these areas were evaluated as historic districts but failed to meet NR selection criteria.

An ongoing dialogue was established with the staff of the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concerning methodology and eligibility of historic properties. As the field review of each county was completed, a map marked with the location of each potentially eligible property and a printout of pertinent information was sent to the SHPO for concurrence. This information included the property identification number from the *Interim Reports*, address, historic name, architectural style, area of significance, and other matters of concern.

In addition to the field reviews from public thoroughfares, documentary sources were examined to establish a baseline of general information about the properties evaluated in each alternative's corridor. Documentary research included a review of secondary and primary sources, such as county historical atlases, county histories, *Interim Reports*, newspaper files, historic monographs, and historic photographs available to the historians in their private collection, the Indiana State Library, the Indiana Historical Society Library, on-line research, and city and county libraries. (See bibliography for a list of selected sources.) In specific cases, when documentary material was limited, researchers talked with knowledgeable persons. Knowledgeable persons included consulting parties, those identified by consulting parties as having specific expertise, or those commonly known as having expertise in a given area.

While the field reviews were underway, other professional historians were researching and developing historic themes\context for the 26-county area of southwestern Indiana. To initiate work on the historic context, questions were developed about the people who had lived in the area during the historic era and made changes to the landscape. Historic properties illustrate patterns of larger development or identifying characteristics of the people who inhabited southwestern Indiana in terms of ethnicity, race, and religion; the means by which these people earned their livelihood, such as industry, agriculture, and commerce; their methods of communication, transportation networks, and infrastructure as well as their educational system, the ways in which they enriched their lives (culture and art), and spent leisure time, and how they were governed or governed themselves. Research began in primary and secondary sources and moved from abstract national trends to more concrete state and local trends.

As part of the identification process, consulting party meetings were held at two locations in May 2002. The invitation to become a consulting party was sent to more than 300 local governments and known historic agencies and groups within the study area on April 24, 2002. FHWA also initiated nation-to-nation consultation with Native American tribes. At the meetings, consulting parties were asked to help provide information regarding potentially eligible properties and archaeological resources. At the first consulting party meeting held in Indianapolis on May 9, 2002, seven consulting parties attended. A second consulting party meeting was held in Vincennes on May 10, 2002. One consulting party attended. Before the Draft Section 106 Report was completed, the historians

called more than thirty consulting parties, focusing on counties located within the APE or contacted them by email, for information regarding individual properties and historic districts that had not yet been identified in the *Interim Reports*. These meetings and phone calls led to documentation of additional properties, and re-evaluating the status of others, and examining a number of areas as potential historic districts or cultural landscapes, as described in the next section.

### **Efforts to Define Historic Districts**

Project historians evaluated areas that had been previously identified as potential National Register historic districts in county *Interim Reports*. While some of these areas retained sufficient integrity to remain potential districts, others were deemed not eligible due to alterations. The project historians also examined areas deserving consideration as potential historic districts but not previously identified. These are discussed in the list of eligible properties under each alternative. In addition, consulting parties brought other areas to the attention of the project historians for further study. Sometimes, their concerns encompassed large areas that included one or more of the following: potential historic districts, historic properties in the midst of modern development, unique settings and landscape patterns, and noteworthy history that related to broad patterns of state and national history. Because these areas inspired public concern, they are described in more detail below, along with general timeline on how they were addressed.

#### *Amish Area*

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Inc., (HLFI) a consulting party, brought the Amish area to the attention of project historians in March 2002. HLFI provided a copy of a feasibility study prepared for a citizen's coalition called Save Our Woods in June 2000. That study stated that it was likely that "at least a portion of the Daviess County Old Order Amish Community might be eligible" as a rural historic district, but that it also might qualify as a traditional cultural district.

In the following discussion of potentially eligible properties associated with the Amish in Daviess County, we address the issues within the framework of NPS Bulletins 30 and 38 as Rural Historic Landscapes and Traditional Cultural Properties respectively. There are really two separate issues regarding the Amish in Daviess County: 1) an Amish Rural Historic Landscape or perhaps an Amish Traditional Cultural Property and 2) an Old Order Amish Rural Historic Landscape or Old Order Amish Traditional Cultural Property.

In assessing the viability of the larger Amish district, project historians conducted fieldwork and some documentary research. They and a project folklorist traveled roads to ascertain if, indeed, the area might qualify as a district. They found a unique setting with gravel or dirt roadways, few utility poles, windmills, horses pulling agricultural equipment, and laundry flapping on clotheslines, but few historic properties possessed enough integrity to be contributing to a district under National Register criteria. (This was consistent with data in the Daviess County *Interim Report*.) New houses or remodeled homes and modern pole barns were more typical than historic farmhouses, outbuildings, and barns that would be necessary to establish some common historical or ethnic underpinning for district status.

The landscape for this area is complex, however. Consistent with traditional farming methods, some fields were small, but other farm fields were large as one finds with modern farming operations. In some areas, historians saw symbols of community, such as churches, but in other areas, they were notably absent.

Documentary research reinforced these field observations. According to published sources, Old Order Amish, Mennonites, and other related but distinct religious groups are commingled within this larger area that has been called an “Amish Area. Indeed, there are several sects of Amish including the Old Order Amish, Conservative Mennonites, and the Beachy Amish. The Old Order Amish speak German, have church services in homes and barns, and shun modern conveniences. The Conservative Mennonites have three churches in the area and use modern conveniences to a point—ergo, the utility poles in some areas. The Beachy Amish, too, meet in church buildings, use cars, but speak German and have fewer modern conveniences. These beliefs are manifest in the landscape and built environment. L. Rex Meyers who has written a book *Daviess County, Indiana* (1988) has noted that the more conservative members of the Amish live in the Northeastern area of the county, which is removed from this undertaking.

A comparative evaluation of this with the Augsburg Amish/Mennonite Settlement listed in the National Register in Ohio (1981) indicates that it may be difficult to make a case for an Amish Rural Historic Landscape. The district in Ohio included historic buildings as well as landscape features to establish the fabric of a district. Historic resources are necessary for listing in the National Register. According to Bulletin 30, a rural historic landscape possesses “significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.” The operative word is “and,” not “or.” In other words, a rural district, even a rural historic landscape, needs historic buildings or structures with integrity in addition to landscape features.

Making a case for the larger Amish/Mennonite area in Daviess County as a traditional cultural property is difficult because there is little cohesion in the landscape due to the varied values and practices of the Beachy, Mennonites, and Old Order Amish. Bulletin 38 published by the National Park Service addresses the issue of Traditional Cultural Properties. According to this bulletin “traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.” Thus, there has to be physical evidence in the form of historical resources for a property to be considered under Section 106. With various properties and so many variations of beliefs, it would be difficult to make a case that this large area is a traditional cultural property (a designation usually associated with Native American sacred places, although not exclusively).

#### *Old Order Amish/Mennonite Potential District*

There is, however, a potential historic district associated with the Amish and the Mennonites located to the east of the Area of Potential Effects in Daviess County for Alternatives 3 and 4. This area exhibits more uniformity of landscape than does the larger Amish/Mennonite Area. Work horses farm small fields and pastures, and draft horses pull buggies along narrow dirt roads. Homes and outbuildings are clustered along these roads. However, again, most of these homes and outbuildings are modern. The

landscape tells a story of historic farming; the buildings do not.

Nevertheless, this is an area that deserves further research in Tier 2. From field observations, it seems that both Mennonites and Old Order Amish live in this smaller, more cohesive area, but until the intensive research of Tier 2, it is not possible to know the exact composition of the religious groups represented nor is it possible to define the district.

#### *Maryland Ridge Area*

Maryland Ridge is another area that was evaluated closely. Much effort has been involved in discerning if Maryland Ridge is, indeed, a potentially eligible historic district under the National Historic Preservation Act. The following documents those efforts.

At the consulting party meeting held August 20, 2002, Alexander Scott introduced the idea of the Maryland Ridge Historic District covering portions of Greene, Owen, and Monroe counties, to the project historians. On September 5, 2002, a representative of Weintraut & Associates, Frank Hurdis and Paul Diebold of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a representative of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and Alexander Scott met in Greene County to view resources in this proposed district. According to Scott, he was researching the genealogy of the residents and attempting to associate his research with physical remains and property locations of past inhabitants of the land. During his research in the field, he had located remnants of fence lines, cabin foot prints, early roads used by the settlers, and evidence of early field patterns distinguished by the rocks along the borders of the fields cleared by early settlers and their kin. It was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to see some of these resources because of the undergrowth and density of trees. The project historians and the SHPO staff agreed that few historic buildings with significant integrity existed – note that the Edwards house (Greene 00066) (in the APE) and the central passage house (Greene 00064) (outside the APE) are exceptions. Most of the buildings were altered significantly, although obviously, not everything in the 75-square mile area was viewed that day.

On September 12, 2002, the project historians met with the State Historic Preservation Office to further discuss this district. At that meeting DHPA presented a letter that Diebold had written to Scott concerning the Maryland Ridge area. Diebold wrote: "In summary, while we feel that the Maryland Ridge area does not meet the National Register criteria, we can change that opinion based on the information outlined in this letter." There was a consensus that insufficient above ground resources remained to support a historic district, but there may be archaeological sites. It was further decided that Weintraut & Associates would elevate the property identified as the Edwards House (Greene County 00066) to potentially eligible status for the purposes of the Tier I Study. Perhaps if more documentation could be found, then this property might serve as a symbol of the Maryland migration and be nominated individually to the National Register. Again at a meeting held on October 31, 2002 between SHPO and the project historians, it was reaffirmed that Maryland Ridge was not likely a district.

The project historians reviewed the concept of a district called Maryland Ridge again on November 4, 2002, when Alexander Scott submitted the first extensive information to DHPA regarding his intention to seek National Register status for Maryland Ridge. He

had reduced the size of the district by nearly half—instead of 75 square miles, it was now approximately 40 square miles, still a vast area. Though interesting and informative, Scott's communication contained little new information linking above-ground properties to process. At that time, the historians again consulted with the SHPO. Due to the lack of any new evidence to support a district, SHPO reaffirmed that this 40-square mile area clearly has an interesting history, but it lacks the favorable ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties bound by a common theme necessary for National Register listing. Further, it is not evident if this area is even part of the APE.

Upon reviewing all data, the project historians concluded that the Maryland Ridge area does not possess sufficient integrity and does not meet National Register criteria to be considered a district. Therefore, it has not been included as a potentially eligible historic district and the boundaries of the community remain undetermined.

#### *Greene County Area*

Project historians analyzed an area of rural Greene County that they identified as a historic setting or possibly a district if a connecting thread could be found. There are several center-gable houses built in the 1870s as well as log buildings, including the site of a Mormon church and a rare log church from the Civil War era. After concerted work in secondary records as well as directed primary research, no clear connection was established between the disparate parts of the area. Too, the historians found too few potentially eligible properties, too many ineligible historic properties, and too many modern properties in a wide area. Valhalla (Greene 50027) and the Ashcraft Chapel and Cemetery (Greene 50026) likely have a connection that warrants further investigation in Tier 2.

#### *Monroe County Areas*

Project historians also spent time evaluating selected rural areas as potential historic districts in Monroe County. For example, they looked at properties along Vernal Pike, especially along and near the Reed Farm as a rural district, as well as properties along Will Flock Mill Road and Woodyard Road. In each instance, too much of the historical fabric had been lost through modern intrusions to warrant further analysis. However, individual properties were deemed potentially eligible.

#### *Town of Freedom*

As a result of a conversation with Owen County Preservation (OCP) at the consulting party meeting held May 9, 2002, in Indianapolis, project historians evaluated a cemetery associated with African American settlement. The cemetery possessed no art or architecture to elevate it to potentially eligible status, and it was located within a modern housing addition, but its association caused the historians to probe the idea of African American settlement further. The historians contacted OCP to see if other properties remained regarding African American settlement in the county. OCP was unaware of any properties but provided a local person who has knowledge of the history of this area.

Further, because the town of "Freedom" was located nearby, the historians queried both OCP and the local knowledgeable person to see if either party knew of an association



with the theme "Free Blacks in the Antebellum Era" and the town of Freedom. Although neither was aware of any such association at that time (they have since found that the two may be linked), the historians evaluated Freedom as a potential district. (The project historians have studied Free Black Settlement in Indiana and they found association between the Quaker settlement of Freedom, the nearby African American cemetery, and the number of known African Americans gleaned from the census records too strong not to examine the town, even though neither local source was aware of a connection.) As a result of field reconnaissance, the project historians found that the town had few, if any, resources of that time period; most of the construction is from a later date.

#### *Patoka Bridges*

This district was investigated as part of the Section 106 process by the project historians, but it was evaluated by the Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology as part of the National Register process, even though it was initiated by a consulting party for this project.

The integrity of the area known as Patoka Bottoms was suspect; strip mining has occurred in the modern era. However, the historians found historic properties that they believed ought to be elevated to potentially eligible status; these properties were sent to the SHPO for concurrence. (See concurrence letter in the appendix.) The area is beautiful and remote (in fact so remote that the road through it had previously been believed to be on private land) but lacking sufficient historic resources with integrity to be a large rural historic district.

On August 27, 2003, the DHPA responded to a narrative submitted by the consulting party: "we believe that there are resources in Patoka Bottoms ... eligible for listing in the National Register but their significance does not extend to the larger Bottoms area. We do not believe that there are sufficient resources associated with agriculture, settlement, or ethnic history that define a rural historic landscape."

Hence, for the purposes of this Tier 1 Study, the bridges and the small segment of roadway connecting them will be considered a single potentially eligible resource (per consultation with the DHPA). However, much more work needs to be conducted on this area. The narrative submitted by the consulting party must be evaluated and placed within the larger transportation context of Pike County and southwestern Indiana, especially in relationship to trails and roadways. This is an issue that needs to be resolved in Tier 2.

## Historic Context

The twenty-six counties of southwestern Indiana (Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Orange, Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Brown, Monroe, Greene, Sullivan, Vigo, Clay, Owen, Morgan Johnson, Marion, Hendricks, and Putnam counties) compose a fairly cohesive region based on their history. They have enjoyed and suffered some of the earliest development in Indiana, and they share some common characteristics. Yet variations exist in both the number and type of properties that people have built that have survived over time. In looking at the historical development of this region, it is necessary to explore the complex relationship between humans and their environment to understand how variations in historic properties evolved.

To initiate research on the historic context, questions were developed about the people who had lived in the area during the historic era, the means by which they earned a living, and the changes they made to the landscape. Historic properties: illustrate patterns of larger development; identify characteristics of the people who inhabited southwestern Indiana in terms of ethnicity, race, and religion; define the primary elements of the economy, such as industry, agriculture, and commerce; reflect methods of communication, transportation networks, and infrastructure as well as the educational system, the ways in which the inhabitants enriched their lives (culture and art), and spent leisure time; and illuminate how they were governed or governed themselves. Research began in primary and secondary sources and moved from abstract national trends to more concrete state and local trends.

The historians examined documentary sources to establish a baseline of general information. Documentary research included a review of secondary and primary sources, such as county historical atlases, county histories, *Interim Reports*, newspaper files, historic monographs, and historic photographs available to the historians through their private collection, the Indiana State Library, the Indiana Historical Society Library, on-line research, and city and county libraries. (See bibliography for a complete list of sources.) In specific cases, when documentary material was limited, researchers talked with knowledgeable persons, including consulting parties, those identified by consulting parties as having specific expertise, or those commonly known to have expertise in a given area. In doing so, the historians related process to properties.

This context focuses on historical development of the whole region from 1740 to 1953, looking at those forces that influenced the extant historical resources. Within this frame-

work, the history has been divided into eras to provide an overview of the themes that conspired to create such a built environment. There has been a deliberate attempt to balance the account of the hilly, less fertile regions of southwestern Indiana where agricultural and industrial development was inhibited by a variety of environmental and topographical factors with that of the plains and the river valleys where cities and large commercial farms developed. In addition, the primary industrial cities of the region are discussed but undue attention is not given to Indianapolis because the Area of Potential Effects (APE) touches only its extreme southern or southwestern edge. Examples of historical resources are drawn from throughout the study area; those located within the APE for the Tier I Indianapolis to Evansville I69 Study are noted with the county and survey number as registered at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, but notations of resources outside the APE do not include the *Interim Report* survey number.

### **Indiana in 1740**

Southwestern Indiana was blessed in 1740 with abundant natural resources. A variety of wildlife, including deer, turkey, buffalo, wolves, coyotes, and bears, roamed the land. Prairies were found in the lowlands near to the Wabash River, but it was the forests that made an indelible mark upon the first settlers. For example, decades later in 1818, a traveler complained of a “feeling of confinement which begins to damp the spirits . . . to travel day after day among trees of a hundred feet high, without a glimpse of the surrounding country, is oppressive.” In this modern era, it is sometimes difficult to imagine the vastness of the forests that once covered much of southwestern Indiana. According to naturalist Robert Ridgeway, who lived in Wheatland in 1870, the lower Wabash River Valley supported some of the most spectacular forests east of the Rockies. Among the many species, the largest trees were the cypress, the sycamore, and the tulip. Ridgeway found the average level of the treetops in this virgin forest to be approximately 130 feet, but that some were as tall as 200 feet. Several stumps were more than 9 feet in diameter. However, in Knox County Ridgeway found a cypress measuring more than 81 feet in diameter. The tulip tree apparently was a favorite for cabins; it was relatively straight and easily cut. Those trees not used in buildings were felled, rolled into a pile, and burned by the first settlers.<sup>1</sup>

## **Pre-Statehood History & Architecture**

French, English, and Americans all laid claim to the land of southwestern Indiana prior to statehood. Most of these claims did not result in the construction of long-standing buildings or structures, but traces of occupation can be found in landscape features and naming patterns in the region. During the years when France and England vied for control of the colonies (1744 to 1763), some struggle occurred along the rivers of Indiana. It was a struggle that Britain ultimately won, but British occupation was brief; the Revolutionary War began in 1775. While the focus of this fighting occurred on the eastern seaboard, both England and the colonies recognized the importance of the west (as it was called then) and fought to establish or maintain a presence in the resource-rich interior. With the colonists' victory, Americans then began to settle the west.

For the purposes of this study of historic resources, this section of the context will look at each of these nations and its impact upon the land from 1740 to 1816. It will describe representative extant historic properties from this era and the types of properties that likely existed but that no longer survive.

### *France.*

Few above-ground physical remnants of properties built during the era of French settlement in Indiana survive today. Explorers and fur traders journeyed the rivers and lived in makeshift camps in the early eighteenth century. The French government established palisaded forts at Miamis (Fort Wayne), Ouiatanon (Lafayette), and Vincennes. These forts were designed to provide a line of defense and sanctuary in times of trouble for the traders, trappers, and missionaries who lived among the native tribes. In the northern area, French Canada was in control, but it was Louisiana that had authority over Vincennes.<sup>2</sup> This marked the beginning of the Indiana/ New Orleans trade connection.

France's hold on this area, however, was never strong. A census taken in 1746 revealed forty-six white and five black males engaged in hunting and some agriculture, principally raising wheat and tobacco.<sup>3</sup> The number of women and children is not known.

French settlements reflected a distinctive worldview. These were communal people who lived in villages of merchants, craftsmen, and farmers and who were known for their boisterous and animated lifestyle. Farmers worked the land outside the village by day. Fields were divided into long narrow strips with frontage facing the river, testimony to its power in their lives. Grazing land was shared, in part to protect cattle against man and beasts. French cabins were built of logs erected vertically, known as poteaux-sur-sole or post-on-foundation.<sup>4</sup> There are no known historic properties extant from this era, but one would expect to find archeological remains, especially around Vincennes.

### *Religion.*

France's colonizing goals included Catholic religious conversion of native peoples. Unlike the Spanish, who built missions and brought the natives to live on site, the French Catholic missionaries usually lived among the tribes. There is at least one unconfirmed report of a French Catholic mission in the study area erected late in the eighteenth century in present-day northern Johnson County.<sup>5</sup>

### *English.*

France lost the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years War) and the contest for supremacy in the New World to England in 1763. The English discouraged settlement and chose to issue the Proclamation of 1763, which forbade settlement west of the Alleghenies. This was done in part to appease the Indian tribes and in part to protect the settlers. The English established themselves in forts that had once been French and, in general, did not expand fortifications. Individual French men and women did not leave the area at war's end, however. They continued to live in their villages, hunt the forests, trap the rivers, and practice subsistence farming. Further, despite English admonitions, some western migration did occur, but it was sporadic and did not result in long-term buildings or structures.<sup>6</sup>

Not until the Revolutionary War (1775 –1783) did England begin refurbishing and manning its western forts. According to Indiana historian James Madison, the war in the West determined who would control the Indians. Britain found trade with the native people was not as lucrative as envisioned, principally because the Indians continued to trade with the French. As noted previously, most of the fighting occurred on the eastern seaboard. Vincennes was the site of one battle in which George Rogers Clark defeated the British commander, Henry Hamilton.<sup>7</sup> The Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War in 1783 and the area came under control of the new nation, the United States.

### *Territorial Government.*

One of the most important acts of the young United States government was to pass the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the survey of land in this region. Surveyed land was divided into six-mile-square units known as townships. Townships were further divided into thirty-six, one-mile-square units known as sections. In each section, the surveyor made careful notes as to topography, soils, and other natural resources.<sup>8</sup> This ordinance also provided basic guidance for land sales in the region, making 640 acres (one section) the smallest parcel for purchase. This policy was later liberalized in the Land Ordinance of 1800, which made 320 acres the smallest parcel and allowed for sale on credit, making land purchase easier.<sup>9</sup>

The survey imposed order upon the land; many fields and roads conformed to its regular grid. This was not universally true, however, for roads in the hilly areas of southwestern Indiana continued to follow streams and to wind through the lowlands. Also, pre-survey land grants, such as those given by the French government and those provided to George Rogers Clark's men for their part in the Revolutionary War, deviated from the regular grid established by the survey.<sup>10</sup>

Two years after the Land Ordinance of 1785, the United States government passed another milestone in legislation, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. This law established the governance of the land northwest of the Ohio, known as the Northwest Territory. With appropriate levels of population, the area would be divided into three to five territories, which then could apply for statehood. It also provided basic rights for the people living there, such as freedom of religion and the right to a jury trial. In addition, it prohibited slavery within its boundaries and encouraged education.<sup>11</sup>

Knox County was organized in June 1790. The county extended from the Ohio River on the south to Canada on the north. The east was bounded by the Great Miami River and the west by the Illinois River. The county was divided into two townships: Vincennes and Clarksville. At this same time, title to 400 acres was conveyed to those “French & Canadian inhabitants and other settlers at post St. Vincents who on or before the year 1783 had settled there and had professed themselves to be citizens of the United States.” Fifty men who had signed up for the militia in defense of Fort Vincennes received tracts of 400 acres as well.<sup>12</sup>

The American presence in the Northwest Territory continued to be tenuous. Squatters settled, cleared fields, and sometimes, having improved the land, purchased it when it became available for sale. Other times, these squatters grew weary and moved on. Improvements to the land often consisted of temporary log buildings and structures, sometimes housing both animals and humans.

In 1800, with increasing population, Congress divided the Northwest Territory into the Ohio Territory and the Indiana Territory. William Henry Harrison served as the Indiana Territory’s governor from 1800 to 1812; Thomas Posey, appointed by President Madison, was the territorial governor until statehood in 1816. During that time, the seat of government was at Vincennes.<sup>13</sup> There, Harrison built Grouseland, a prominent brick Georgian-style dwelling to serve as his home and military headquarters. Grouseland is listed in both the National Register and the Historic American Building Survey.<sup>14</sup>

In 1800, Vincennes became the site of the first post office in the territory. Mail was carried along the trace from Louisville to Vincennes (later to become the Old Louisville Road). This was followed by other post offices in Jeffersonville (1803) and Corydon (1809).<sup>15</sup>

The territorial assembly relocated the territorial headquarters from Vincennes to Corydon in 1810. This was a political move intended to diminish the influence of Harrison and his supporters, who were headquartered in Vincennes. The capital would remain in Corydon until it was moved to Indianapolis in 1825.

The Indian threat continued to be a persistent deterrent to American settlement of the Northwest Territory. Beginning with the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the United States government began to acquire land from native tribes. Subsequent to that, the United States signed the Treaties of Fort Wayne (1803), Vincennes (1804), Grouseland (1805), Fort Wayne (1809), and the New Purchase (1818), which made available all of southwestern Indiana for sale and settlement. A land office was established at Vincennes in 1807.<sup>16</sup> This

did not end the Indian threat, however, and in 1811, settlers built a stockade at the site of present-day Fort Branch in Gibson County for protection.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Transportation.*

As was the case in early settlement throughout the region, French explorers and later trappers in the late 1700s followed Indian trails and animal traces oriented on the natural terrain. French Canadians maximized the use of watercourses wherever possible to reduce the time and effort to conduct their business. Along the Wabash, the French established a number of forts to control the flow of travelers and commerce into and out of the region. They quartered their soldiers there and in many cases their local suppliers of trade goods evolved into trading posts. There are likely only archaeological remnants of these forts.

The earliest permanent settlers in the southwest region of what was to become Indiana arrived in the area of Vincennes around 1732. Settlement there was encouraged by France, which had an intense desire to regain control of the fur trade from England, as well as by Seigneur Vincennes, a half-pay lieutenant, who wanted to improve his position in life.<sup>18</sup> Overland travelers during this period primarily used game trails or traces on foot and the various waterways in pirogues or boats, such as the keelboat, flatboat, or anything else that would float.

The Buffalo Trace bisected the southwestern region of Indiana from Clarksville, Indiana, on the Ohio River near Louisville, Kentucky, and westward to Vincennes. Its full length extended for hundreds of miles from the salt licks in Kentucky to Illinois and was used first by soldiers in the region and later by settlers and travelers. The genesis of the trace is explained by its name—buffalo created and kept open a wide swath of relatively smooth ground during their annual migration from the salt licks in Kentucky to prairies in the west. It was so worn by the buffalo that in many places it was said to be twenty feet wide.<sup>19</sup> In fact, animal migratory routes formed the basis for many of the first roads in southwestern Indiana.

Similarly, Indian trails proved the underpinning for migration. “The Red Banks Trail,” which ran from Henderson, Kentucky, through Evansville to Vincennes, was one such trail. The trail drew its name from Henderson, which was formerly known as Red Banks.<sup>20</sup> A modern route follows its path.

The intervening years between early settlement and statehood did not witness much in the way of improvements in travel or transportation of goods. Once the territorial government was established, however, leaders recognized a need to create a system to locate, open, and maintain roads in a number of the counties in the southwest region. Similar to the French tradition of requiring citizens to be responsible for maintaining their local roads and bridges, the legislative assembly required each adult male residing in a township to work twelve days a year maintaining the local transportation routes if necessary. Around 1807, some federal funds were used to begin constructing a road from Vincennes to Cincinnati, Ohio.<sup>21</sup>

Although the development of roads in the Northwest Territory was important for serving local transportation needs, these roads also played a vital role in the expansion of the

nation. In 1803, Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, wrote to John Badollet, who was at the time living in Pennsylvania, and appointed him to survey, lay out, and mark certain roads northwest of the Ohio River “as will best serve to promote sale of public lands.” The next year, Badollet was appointed registrar of the newly created land office in Vincennes, the capital of the territory.<sup>22</sup> The availability of land for sale drew settlers, who were necessary to transform the landscape of the wilderness.

#### *Migration.*

Besides the French migrants, others from the colonies and later from the newly founded United States routinely crossed the Ohio River and moved into the interior. As noted earlier, the Northwest Ordinance expressly forbade slavery, but some southerners did come to the state with their slaves. In 1810, when approximately 8,000 people lived in Knox County, 135 of that number were slaves and 249 were free blacks. This suggests the presence of people from the Tidewater South, where both slaves and free blacks lived.

Upland Southerners, so called because they came from the uplands of the South, made up the majority of migrants. Usually poor and disdainful of education, Upland Southerners (as well as others who followed) built rudimentary human shelters, sometimes temporary dwellings with only three sides and a roof at first. As time passed, they constructed log cabins for themselves and other structures to shelter their animals. David Hackett Fisher has noted that the log cabin is “striking for its roughness and impermanence.” It could be erected relatively quickly with limited skills. Often consisting of only one or two rooms, it was a dwelling place for those who did not demand or who could not afford privacy, with whole families living and sleeping in one room.<sup>23</sup> Cattle were kept in “cow pens.” Sometimes fields were fenced to keep them out, and animals were allowed to forage. There are no known surviving buildings or structures from this era, but documentary evidence, as well as later structures from the same building tradition, allow us to hypothesize on their likely appearance.

People usually traveled to the frontier in groups based primarily on kinship, but also on ethnicity, religion, and point of origin.<sup>24</sup> Among the state’s earliest settlers, James Ledgerwood and his family established the first settlement in present-day Sullivan County along Busseron Creek in 1803. For protection, these pioneers built a blockhouse that had a projecting upper floor with “loopholes” to guard the entrances from above. People used this blockhouse (and others like it) as communal refuge during Indian attacks.<sup>25</sup> No known examples of these blockhouses survive.

#### *Religious Settlement.*

Religious groups also established settlements in southwestern Indiana during the territorial era. Among the earliest of these settlements were communities of Shakers and Rappites (also known as Harmonists). The Shakers established West Union Settlement in Sullivan County, where approximately two hundred celibate individuals lived in communal buildings. The Shaker presence in Sullivan County was brief and no known buildings date to their era, although the prairie in the northwestern part of the county continues to be known as “Shaker Prairie.”<sup>26</sup> The Shakers also had a short-lived settlement in Knox County on Busseron Creek.<sup>27</sup>



Under the direction of Father Rapp, the Rappites or Harmonists established a religious commune known as Harmony in southwestern Indiana (present-day Posey County) in 1814. The Harmonists were convinced that the second coming of Christ was imminent and, like the Shakers, practiced celibacy. These German Americans were extremely hard-working; soon this commune flourished economically with mills and diversified crops. Harmony boasted more than 180 buildings (some brick and some of which are extant). However, the Harmonists had difficulty finding sufficient markets for their wares—perhaps because they were too sophisticated agriculturally and industrially for the surrounding countryside. They left Harmony within ten years of its founding.<sup>28</sup>

#### *Urban Settlement/ Town Building.*

Towns founded along the major rivers, such as Merom along the Wabash River, grew as natural collection points for commerce and artisan trade. Flatboats were loaded with surplus goods and shipped southward along creeks and streams to meet with the Wabash and Ohio rivers.<sup>29</sup>

Usually streets in these early towns followed the natural contour of the river. Most of the homes were of log, although a few of them were clapboard (some of which were painted). Fewer still were made of brick, a material that was too expensive for all but the state's wealthiest citizens. In addition to Grouseland as mentioned earlier, Jacob Conrad constructed a two-story brick home near Corydon in 1809 that was also used as a tavern.<sup>30</sup> Conrad's house no longer stands.

The French continued to construct their distinctive houses. Around 1806, French fur trader Michael Brouillet built a house in Vincennes. Located within the Vincennes Historic District, it is the only known surviving example of the poteaux-sur-sole (post-on-foundation) building technique in Indiana.<sup>31</sup>

#### *Commerce.*

Commerce came to the frontier with the first people. Native tribes exchanged items across wide areas. During the French and English eras, trappers and traders bartered for furs. By the territorial period, enterprising individuals had established inns at the intersection of buffalo traces and/ or Indian trails. Although many farmers barely made a living, some were able to load surplus crops and corn turned into whiskey on flatboats to send southward to the larger towns. Towns along the rivers became stops on such southward journeys. Even with most farmers having little gold, merchants in these towns were selling a wide array of imported goods, from silk to silver buckles to candy.<sup>32</sup> In the hinterlands, merchants operated at crossroads or along a well-known trail, often selling a space to sleep or a meal in addition to household goods and farming supplies. Large-scale commercial development was inhibited not only by primitive conditions, but also by the lack of a uniform banking or currency system.

#### *Culture/ Education.*

For settlers on the frontier, formal education was a luxury few could afford. Although the Northwest Ordinance encouraged education, it was neither free nor readily available. A school (likely a religious school) for French and Indian children was established in

Vincennes in 1795, and Vincennes University was founded in 1801. By 1810, the directors of the library in Vincennes had raised \$1,000 to support its endeavors.

Across Knox County, few could read and only Vincennes had an adequate population to support a newspaper. The *Indiana Gazette* lasted from 1804 to 1806. Its successor, the *Western Sun*, began printing a year later. Corydon, which became the capital in 1810, did not have a press until statehood.<sup>33</sup>

#### *Conclusion.*

Indiana's pre-statehood era was marked by dramatic changes, although these were ultimately a prelude for a much larger transformation to come. In this era fortifications had been built, and trappers, traders, and the first settlers had come, building temporary shelter for themselves and their animals, taking advantage of the area's abundant natural resources, clearing the land, and establishing trade with one another. The territorial assembly had provided governance and had kept a fragile order in the area. Treaties had been executed with native tribes. Congress and the assembly had stimulated trade and communication through transportation improvements and land sales. By 1816, these developments allowed Indiana to become the nineteenth state in the nation. Although the state remained a part of the frontier, a new era of settlement and growth had dawned.

### **Pioneer Indiana: 1816-1851**

The years from 1816 to 1851 cover the pioneer era in Hoosier history. People living in and coming to the newly founded state of Indiana went about the business of establishing farms and communities, increasing and improving transportation routes, and developing commerce and industry, all as part of the process of creating a civilized place out of the wilderness. During these years, the state saw marked increases in population and a general shift northward of both influence and affluence.

Reform characterized social, political, and cultural life as its practitioners tried to eliminate drink as a scourge on society, to enfranchise women, and to deal with the slavery question. This reforming spirit was the product of many influences, not the least of which was the Second Great Awakening.

As the reforming spirit was sweeping the United States and to a lesser extent, Indiana, the Indiana General Assembly was working to construct an infrastructure to help develop a market economy. The effect of this new and improved infrastructure would not be realized until after the Civil War, when the focus of life turned from the rumblings of war and the war itself and refocused on building an industrial state.

The change in the landscape of the Hoosier state and southwestern Indiana during this era was tremendous. The first settlers wrote of traveling along Indian traces beneath a canopy of trees so dense they did not see the sun for days. The settlers cleared these trees for farming and to build homes and towns. By 1850, road clearing progressed and trains were

traveling daily from the Ohio River to the capitol city. In this era, the wilderness was civilized.

#### *Government and Politics.*

*State.* From 1816 until 1851, Indiana was governed by its first state constitution. This constitution owed its genesis to the territorial structure imposed by the Northwest Ordinance. During these years, the Indiana General Assembly dealt with the economic and political concerns of a state emerging from a frontier slumber. In that time of settlement and expansion, both the population and the center of politics moved from along the rivers to the interior. In 1816, when the first state constitution was written in Corydon, counties had been formed near to and along the Ohio and Wabash rivers, but much of Indiana was unorganized. Indian treaties opened up areas to land sales and settlement as each was signed. Vincennes had the first land office, but by 1819 an office had opened in Terre Haute, an indication that the tide of settlement was moving north.

In 1820, the Indiana General Assembly voted to move the capital from Corydon, in the southern part of the state, to a new site in the center of the state. This decision reflected the new spirit of democracy: a centralized location would provide all citizens with equal access to state governmental functions. However, locating the capital city on an unnavigable waterway proved to be an unfortunate choice—the capital would languish until developments in transportation made political access a reality. So difficult was the trip from Corydon to Indianapolis that in 1824 the state's treasurer loaded the documents of state into a wagon and journeyed for eleven days over rough roads and trails to reach what was called "the capital in the wilderness."<sup>34</sup>

The move to Indianapolis marked a shift in attitude toward affairs of state. Prior to 1825, governmental affairs were conducted in the Harrison County Courthouse. Upon the move to Indianapolis, the Indiana General Assembly rented quarters in the Marion County Courthouse, and by 1831 it authorized construction of a state capitol building. Built in the Greek Revival style and topped with a dome, the new capitol reflected Hoosiers' reverence for their democratic roots. Sadly, this first capitol building in Indianapolis was not soundly constructed and was later demolished to make room for the present structure.<sup>35</sup> However, several buildings associated with early government still stand in Corydon, including the Harrison County Courthouse (capitol building from 1816 to 1825), the first government Greek Revival office building, and the Governor's Headquarters.

*County.* During this era, county government was established in all of the counties in southwestern Indiana. Oftentimes, the first county offices, including jails, were located in log buildings that looked little different from other structures of the period. Courthouses, usually sited in the center of the town square, were built during this era, but few are extant, having been supplanted during the boom of the late nineteenth century by larger, more modern buildings.

Politics during the early years of Indiana's statehood were generally nonpartisan, but this all changed in 1824 with the establishment of a two-party system. With this rise of partisanship came patronage appointments and the alliance of newspapers with one party or

another. The two-party system contributed to the rise of partisan newspapers within the state, not just as means of learning about national events, but also as a way of influencing elections.<sup>36</sup>

*Migration/Race/ Ethnicity.*

The story of migration in Indiana is inextricably linked with that of race and ethnicity. From 1816 to 1850 the largest number of native-born migrants to southwestern Indiana came from the Upland South, with smaller numbers from the Tidewater South, the Mid-Atlantic States, and New England. The most dominant group of foreign migrants came from Germany. Transportation routes, such as the Ohio River, determined the paths by which these migrants entered the state. Intrastate settlement proceeded from south to north, from along the rivers and streams and thence into the forested land. This story is written in the landscape and in the architectural styles of southern Indiana.

*Migration.* Upland Southerners, most of them subsistence farm families, crossed the Ohio River and moved northward into the interior. Among them was the family of Abraham Lincoln, who came to Indiana in 1816 from Kentucky and settled in present-day Spencer County.<sup>37</sup> (The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in that county is a National Historic Landmark.) Many times settlers like the Lincolns constructed two-pen houses or hall-and-parlor-plan homes from logs and then covered them with clapboard as soon as it was feasible. Examples of these pioneer dwellings can be found in many counties across the southwest. Barns and other outbuildings were initially constructed of logs as well. Often human habitations were situated on a hill or elevated area near a spring or another source of water to escape the miasma associated with standing water.<sup>38</sup>

Settlers from the Mid-Atlantic states and a few from New England also came to southwestern Indiana, but in fewer numbers. People from the Mid-Atlantic floated down the Ohio River, often stopping in Cincinnati before entering the frontier, while those from the New England states more often entered the northern part of Indiana. The numbers of these migrants were smaller, and these groups made a less significant physical impact on the study area.

*Germans.* Until 1830 southwestern Indiana was homogeneous, with most citizens hailing from areas of the Upland South. The French presence had left a small imprint upon the land, but it was not until German migrations began in the 1830s that the area became more diverse and physical changes wrought by the newcomers began to appear.

In the early 1830s, the King of Prussia tried to force recalcitrant leaders of the Lutheran church to change doctrine and ally with the Reformed churches. Some of the pastors refused, which initiated a migration of conservative Lutherans to the United States. For example, the Zion Lippe Evangelical Church in Posey County was a Lutheran Church founded by settlers from Lippe in Germany in the antebellum era. These Lutheran Germans, followed by others, tended to settle in rural areas. Often these immigrants were experienced farmers, skilled workers, or shopkeepers, and therefore, they arrived with some financial means. Because they usually migrated as extended families or groups rather than as single households, they were better able to sustain elements of their home-

land culture, and their language.<sup>39</sup> According to Elfrieda Lang, by the 1870s so many Germans had migrated to America that whole villages in Germany were depopulated.<sup>40</sup>

German Catholics, too, migrated in this time of religious unrest. One instance of the influence of this group can be seen in Dubois County where German Catholics first settled in the early 1830s. Father Joseph Kundek, a priest from the Vincennes diocese, purchased land in 1839 and started the first of two parishes in the county. The next year he established the settlement of Ferdinand, named for the Austrian Emperor, as a way station for Catholics traveling the Troy-Jasper Road. By 1850, 58.7 percent of the population of Dubois County was German. Only Vanderburgh County had a larger percentage of native Germans.

A new wave of German immigration began in 1848. Sometimes called the “forty-eighters,” these immigrants came as a result of political, rather than religious, turmoil, after an increasingly autocratic King Friederich Wilhelm IV dissolved the national constitutional convention at bayonet point.<sup>41</sup> These political refugees came to Indiana as extended families and in groups based on point of origin, but religion remained an important component of their community life. For example, German Evangelicals settled the community around the Bethel Evangelical Church in the late 1840s in Knox County. (No buildings remain from the earliest years of this settlement, although buildings from the more affluent late 1870s still stand.)

*African Americans.* African Americans migrated to Indiana as slaves, as fugitive slaves, and as free men and women. Slave owners sometimes brought slaves to the territory prior to statehood, even though the Northwest Ordinance, and later the first state constitution, expressly prohibited slavery. Free blacks sometimes settled on farms in rural communities located near a Quaker settlement because of the sect’s history of racial tolerance. In southwestern Indiana, they tended to settle along the rivers. At other times, they stayed in urban areas, occasionally living in homes of white Americans. Evidence suggests that blacks and whites were not segregated in Indiana towns even as late as the 1850s.<sup>42</sup> In addition to slaves and free blacks, an unknown number of enslaved African Americans passed through the state to eventual freedom by following the Underground Railroad.

While the Northwest Territory and the states formed from it did not permit slavery, early legislation did allow slave owners to bring their slaves into the Northwest Territory and indenture them, essentially, for an average lifespan. According to the “Act Concerning the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes,” male children under age fifteen could be indentured until age thirty-five and females to age thirty-two.<sup>43</sup>

The first Indiana constitution in 1816 forbade slavery and involuntary servitude in the state, but it did not free the indentured blacks already living in the state. As late as 1820 the United States Census counted eight black slaves in Vanderburgh County.<sup>44</sup> Some Indiana residents expressed concern that slave owners were dumping slaves in the state once they were unable to work. In the 1820s, Governor James B. Ray spoke out against the “pouring in” of a “non-productive and in many instances, a super-annuated population.” An 1831 law required all blacks living in Indiana to register with the authorities of

the county of residence and to provide bond as a guarantee against becoming a public ward.<sup>45</sup>

Despite these roadblocks, free blacks established settlements in rural southwestern Indiana. These communities usually began with either a slave owner manumitting his slaves or with one person saving enough money to purchase his or her freedom and the freedom of other family members. As noted above, these families often lived near Quakers. For example, a Quaker pastor brought the first black person to Vigo County in 1815; others followed. As early as 1835, African Americans built a combined school and meeting house in Lost Creek Township in the county, and reportedly, there was an African American school in Otter Creek Township.<sup>46</sup> In 1850, twenty-five free black families lived near Lyles's Settlement (later Lyles's Station) in the vicinity of a Quaker settlement in Patoka Township of Gibson County.<sup>47</sup> Similarly, several townships in Owen County numbered at least a few African Americans, with Washington Township having seventy-six.<sup>48</sup> By 1850, census figures indicate that free blacks lived in nearly every township in Vigo County. Unlike the buildings of ethnic groups, such as the Germans, there is little to distinguish the architecture of free black communities from that of other settlers.

Free blacks living in larger towns and cities usually operated service industries. Sometimes these were laundries that served the white community. In other locales, these were barbershops, restaurants, and bars that catered to the black community.<sup>49</sup> In this way, it was possible for some African Americans to accumulate wealth, although this increase in fortune was not generally translated into the construction of large or architecturally notable buildings—in other words, buildings that displayed wealth—during this period.

Despite these immigrant groups, however, Indiana at mid-century was the most homogeneous of all the states in the Old Northwest Territory. Less than 6 percent of the population had been born outside the territory of the United States. Slightly more than 1 percent of the population was black.<sup>50</sup> This homogeneity is reflected in the built environment.

#### *Underground Railroad.*

One chapter of the story of African Americans in Indiana went unrecorded in the census, because the presence of these people, fugitive slaves, was illegal and temporary. In Indiana counties bordering the Ohio River, oral tradition reports extensive involvement in the Underground Railroad, an organized movement that helped slaves to freedom.

With a high percentage of migrants from the South, nineteenth-century Indiana may have been the most “southern” in its attitudes of all the “northern” states. With these prevailing attitudes it is somewhat surprising that the Underground Railroad existed at all in Indiana; yet, it did exist. While one historian writes, “Militant, radical antislavery remained weaker in Indiana than perhaps in any other northern state,” he also notes that there were dozens of antislavery societies formed in the state in the late 1830s.<sup>51</sup> The Anti-Slavery League and some churches, notably the Society of Friends (Quakers) and the New School Presbyterians, were active in the anti-slavery movement and the Underground Railroad. How these organizations managed to operate in the small towns and settlements of Indiana among unsympathetic or overtly hostile neighbors is a question that begs an answer.

William Cockrum wrote a book about the activities of his father, James Cockrum, and other members of the Anti-Slavery League in Pike, Gibson, Warrick, and Posey counties. Cockrum and other sources note three commonly used crossing spots for slaves coming into Indiana from Kentucky. These include routes across the Ohio River at Diamond Island in Posey County, at Rockport in Spencer County, and at or near Evansville in Vanderburgh County.<sup>52</sup> After crossing into the state, fugitives, sometimes accompanied by Anti-Slavery League workers, might have taken a route that brought them into Gibson County, where they hid at James Cockrum's barn in Oakland City. That barn no longer stands. From Cockrum's place, fugitives may have traveled to Dr. John W. Posey's coal mine in Pike County.<sup>53</sup> Another route might take them to Malcolm Steele's farm in Vigo County, south of Terre Haute, and then on to Markle's Mill a few miles north of that town. Built in 1816 to 1817, Markle's Mill is the only known extant property connected with the Underground Railroad in the study region.<sup>54</sup>

White families who sheltered slaves were part of a network that covered most of southern Indiana. From Vincennes to Terre Haute, Evansville to Gibson County, Boonville, to Oakland City, to Petersburg and then on to Daviess and Greene counties, slaves trekked to safety, sometimes accompanied by Anti-Slavery Leaguers, sometimes traveling alone.<sup>55</sup> In 1855, the *Evansville Daily Journal* reported that escaped slaves were captured at the home of John Carithers [or Carothers] near Princeton, Indiana. According to the article, Carithers was "at first not disposed to surrender them" but in the end he acquiesced.<sup>56</sup> Carithers was lucky; there were no charges brought against him. Another man, Calvin Fairbanks, who lived near Evansville, was imprisoned for helping fugitive slaves.<sup>57</sup>

Although their part is less celebrated, free blacks in Indiana are also known to have participated in the movement of slaves north. According to some records, the home of William Hawkins, a free black living in the city of Washington in Daviess County, was a stop. Thomas Cole, an African-American living at Lyles Settlement, also hid runaways, as did John Bundy from Evansville and Aunt Myears in Bloomington. These free blacks risked even more than their white counterparts with their Underground Railroad activity.<sup>58</sup>

It is clear that the Underground Railroad was active in Indiana in the years prior to the Civil War. It is also true that the extent of activity is less than many current-day Indiana residents would like to believe. Nevertheless, slaves did enter the state by crossing the Ohio River and found a path to freedom. Positively Identified extant properties associated with the Underground Railroad are few and written records of this movement are so scarce that some historic properties may remain unidentified. In some counties the locations of former barns, coalmines, and homes have been tracked so that the region can lay claim to its participation in this historic movement.<sup>59</sup>

While the Underground Railroad movement was real, by the 1850s Indiana was not a friendly locale for free blacks or fugitive slaves. Indeed, the new state constitution of 1851 contained Article 13, which forbade blacks from settling in the state. This article was approved by a majority of Hoosiers. Hence, the presence of African Americans became much more fluid after 1851, with many blacks moving northward from Indiana to Canada.<sup>60</sup>

### *Settlements/Town Building.*

Political need and entrepreneurial endeavor often sparked town building in southwestern Indiana and throughout the state. Each county's business was conducted at its county seat. Town builders coveted potential county-seat sites, for these were natural spots for people to carry out all kinds of commerce, in addition to their governmental or political business.

Other towns grew from settlements along well-traveled transportation routes or at the convergence of two or more routes of transportation for the commercial advantages that they afforded. These routes were navigable waterways, roads, railroads (later in the period), or some combination of these. Large waterways, such as the White, Patoka, and Wabash Rivers, as well as the Ohio River on the state's southern border, served as thoroughfares for flatboats and keelboats, and by the 1830s steamboats plied the rivers, taking people and goods around the entire region. Along rivers, streams, rivulets, and later canals, people gathered at post offices, stores, stage depots, churches, and inns to socialize. Commercial settlements often grew around mills, which served as meeting places for locals. Roads, and later railroads, radiated from and ran between these locations.<sup>61</sup>

Every county in the southwestern region of Indiana, as well as throughout the state, established a county seat, which became its administrative, political, and commercial center. In almost every case, these seats of government developed in a predictable pattern beginning with the selection of commissioners to direct the process of governing the county. Oftentimes the county seat was platted with government buildings located at the heart of a center square with commercial buildings around them. In 1818, Terre Haute became the county seat of Vigo County. Based on the foresight of early officials, a donation of eighty lots and \$4,000 had been set aside for the location of a courthouse and a jail—two of the first symbols of early settlement in all county seats. The first log courthouses and jails of these county-seat towns no longer exist; most were replaced by more substantial brick or framed buildings as the communities grew and prospered.

County seats located on a major river possessed a distinct advantage over those inland. These river sites offered ready access to markets and therefore quickly developed as shipping points to distant markets and centers for manufacturing and commerce. As more settlers moved to Terre Haute and the vicinity, area businesses, especially milling and pork-packing facilities, began to flourish. A common scene in the 1840s and the 1850s was a drover herding hogs to town to be slaughtered and processed. Martinsville in Morgan County was engaged in the shipping business as early as 1835, when flatboats carried pork and grain down river, eventually reaching New Orleans.

Other county seats, such as Bloomington in Monroe County and Spencer in Owen County, did not enjoy the benefits of access to a major river or stream and therefore, industries such as pork packing or flour milling never became a major factor in the town's early years of development. Spencer had limited activity in pork packing and woolen mills, but their production was moved to shipping points by means of the dismal road system of the time. Still, Bloomington had the benefit of Indiana College, the state school of higher learning that got its start in 1823.<sup>62</sup>



While designation as a county seat helped a town succeed, those with sites along routes of transportation or at intersecting routes of transportation flourished more quickly. In addition to being the seat of Vigo County, Terre Haute had the lucky coincidence to be at the interconnection of three major transportation corridors: the Wabash River and its steamboats, the National Road by 1835, and by 1849, the Wabash and Erie Canal, which would eventually connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River via such towns as Terre Haute and Evansville. By 1852, the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad was completed. Although the canal would lose its importance in the next two decades, Terre Haute remained a transportation crossroads.<sup>63</sup>

#### *Transportation.*

The development of transportation networks transformed the frontier. Initially much traffic occurred along the rivers and streams. Water transportation and later canals provided the first easy routes for traffic to Indiana. Cognizant of the need to develop overland traffic, Congress authorized the building of the National Road, which crossed Indiana and reached Vigo County in 1835, a milestone in the state's development.

*Roads.* Immediately after statehood, local roads were generally in poor condition. Usually narrow, muddy, full of stumps, and bone jarring, they were in all ways unsatisfactory for travelers. Entrepreneurs in some locales helped the road-building process by establishing toll roads, operating ferries across rivers and streams to connect the few stretches of road available, and, for a short time at mid-century, operating and maintaining plank roads. Although they were the first really "smooth" surface roads encountered by many travelers, these plank roads did not last long because the green wood usually employed either did not cure well or rotted quickly and had to be replaced.

By 1845, there was a definite pattern to the development of the road infrastructure in southwestern Indiana. Some roads took their names from the buffalo trails and Indian traces that they followed. Maps of the period show two major roads between Vincennes and Jeffersonville: the Vincennes Trace (which mirrors to some extent the Old Buffalo Trace) and the Vincennes and New Albany Turnpike. Secondary roads linked the major towns in the area such as Evansville and Vincennes; Princeton, Petersburg, and Bloomfield; and Bloomington, Bedford, and Terre Haute, to name a few.<sup>64</sup>

People and goods moved along these early roads on foot and horseback, in wagons, and by stage. Taverns and inns rose along the main routes to cater to the needs of travelers. Historic sites and buildings connected with road transportation have often been destroyed or obscured by modern travel patterns, although they can sometimes be located adjacent to the old route, often marked by old trees and a cut section where the road was once located.

*Rivers.* As noted previously, river travel was the earliest means of transporting people and goods. The Ohio River and its tributary, the Wabash River, provided the main routes to export goods from southwestern Indiana to the Mississippi River and then on to New Orleans. There are few known surviving historic resources from this era, but along the Ohio River warehouses may exist to testify to the river's importance as a transportation and shipping route.

*Canals.* The financial success of the Erie Canal in New York State in the early decades of the nineteenth century initiated envy in neighboring states and prompted a move into programs of internal improvement. Along with Ohio and Illinois, Indiana was among the states that embarked on canal building.<sup>65</sup> In 1827, Congress allotted a large land grant to Indiana for the purpose of building a canal that would eventually link the Great Lakes with the Ohio River. Construction on the Wabash and Erie Canal began in 1832 at Fort Wayne, Indiana; the state of Ohio was responsible for building a portion of the project from the Indiana state line, eastward, to the Lake Erie port city of Toledo. The canal made steady progress westward toward Lafayette and reached that village in 1842.<sup>66</sup>

In 1836, the Indiana General Assembly approved the Mammoth Internal Improvement Plan with a goal of developing a profitable transportation infrastructure. Among the most costly and most difficult were the Wabash and Erie Canal (already in process), a Central Canal that would service towns in central Indiana such as Marion, Indianapolis, and Martinsville, and a Cross Cut Canal that connected the Wabash and Erie south of Terre Haute at Worthington (Point Commerce) in Greene County with the Central Canal. The final section south of Worthington terminated at the community of Lamasco near Evansville. Construction of the lower portion of the Central Canal started in 1836; that work was halted in 1839, but was later completed as part of the Wabash and Erie Canal.<sup>67</sup>

The Panic of 1837 and the subsequent financial uncertainty throughout the country put a damper on funding for large projects, and Indiana had difficulty selling bonds for its internal improvement program. Canal building in Indiana foundered for a number of years, but a second federal land grant helped to finance the continuation of the Wabash and Erie to Terre Haute, which it reached in 1849. The Central Canal, originally planned at 296 miles, actually saw only 20 miles completed.<sup>68</sup>

In 1850, the state relinquished ownership of the Wabash and Erie to a consortium of businessmen. The new owners pushed the lower portion of the canal south, and it reached Evansville in 1853. This final section completed the project, and for seven years the canal was fully operational from Toledo, Ohio, to Evansville, Indiana. In 1860 the Terre Haute-to-Evansville portion of the canal closed, and with the exception of point-to-point operations between towns, the canal ceased to exist as a link between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. The owners of the canal officially ended operations in 1874.<sup>69</sup> There are some physical remains of the defunct canal system still visible in southwestern Indiana. These include abutments for aqueducts, remains of locks, dilapidated sections of the canal profile, and evidence of water control structures, such as waste gates and guard locks.

### *Agriculture.*

Agricultural advancements in the antebellum era transpired slowly. While the earliest settlers continued to be primarily subsistence farmers, they gradually increased the acreage under plow and began to have some surplus crops to sell. The first crop usually was corn, which was used to feed both humans and beast. Agricultural production and methods began to change and improve slowly over this period, and pioneer houses were slowly replaced with more substantial dwellings.

As families arrived on the frontier, they immediately began to alter the landscape. They cut, slashed, and burned the forests to order to open sections for farming. This clearing occurred slowly, with families extending the tillable area on a field-by-field basis. Hogs and cattle roamed and foraged. Tilling was primitive, often with a farmer using a “jumping shovel” plow, which cut through small roots and jumped over large ones.<sup>70</sup>

As settlers lived on, improved, and farmed the land, the early lean-to structures became animal shelters or raw materials for other buildings. The average farmer began building single- or double-pen log cabins. These log houses differed from their predecessors in that the logs were dressed and squared with chinking to fill the spaces between; the corners were joined using various methods of notching; and the roofs were shingled. There were windows, and a door led into the interior space. As the family grew, shed additions or whole wings, often referred to as “ells,” were added to accommodate the newcomers. Chimneys during this period were sometimes constructed of a wattle-and-daub mixture, stone rubble, or a combination of both on the outside and a stone hearth on the interior. Some of these later log homes were covered with clapboard siding and became the structural basis for much larger frame-construction dwellings or service buildings. As time passed and more time and money became available, some very prosperous farmers shifted to brick as their choice of building materials.<sup>71</sup>

Toward the end of the period, the typical farmstead included such domestic buildings as a kitchen, smokehouse, perhaps a washhouse and privy, and outbuildings, including barns and occasionally utility buildings. Many barns were constructed of logs and other small log utility buildings held animals or tools. For the most part, chickens, hogs, and cattle foraged rather than being held in enclosures; typically tilled fields were fenced with brush or rocks to keep out the foraging animals.

### *Industry.*

For much of this era, industry consisted of artisan shops, not the large-scale endeavors associated with factories of the later nineteenth century. Local industry initially focused on transforming raw materials into finished products easily shipped to markets outside their immediate vicinity. In addition, local blacksmiths, tanners, coopers, and millers transformed raw materials for use by local citizens. Hence, agriculture-related industries—distilleries, milling, pork packing—and extractive industries, such as localized mining, were most prevalent in southwestern Indiana. Probably one of the most important aspects of the milling industry was that it stimulated settlement around it. In the course of transforming corn into grain, people came to the mill to socialize, and in many cases these mill sites later developed into a town. While the sites of these mills are identifiable, little above-ground evidence remains.

Distilleries, woolen mills, and gristmills were located in and around many towns in this era. Many were small. Hogs and cattle, a mainstay of the economy in southwestern Indiana, supported a number of businesses, and the slaughter and packing of meat became a long-standing industry. Terre Haute had its first pork-packing business in 1824 and by 1845 had emerged as a pork-packing center.<sup>72</sup>

Towns in southwestern Indiana also began to develop industry based on the hardwoods in the surrounding forests. As pork packing and milling grew, warehouses and other buildings were needed; this growth, along with a greater demand for clapboard siding to cover log buildings, created demand for local lumber cut at sawmills.<sup>73</sup> For example, Evansville had a saw-milling enterprise in the 1830s, and in that same decade the Polk Brothers established a cabinetmaking business in the same city. Other types of industry grew in the inland areas of the state.

Natural resources provided the basis for other industry. In Monroe County salt making and iron works date to the antebellum era. The archaeological remains of an iron mine and a blast furnace from the Randolph Ross & Sons Virginia Iron Works (12-Mo-158), are evident in a remote landscape. In nearby Greene County, the Richland Furnace, once located east of Bloomfield, also produced limited quantities of pig iron for shipment by wagon to makers of cast-iron products. Both of these furnaces appear to have ceased operation in the antebellum era due to a lack of large quantities of raw material. In other areas, such as Martin and Orange counties, people made whetstones, which were used to sharpen tools.<sup>74</sup>

#### *Mining.*

*Coal.* The presence of coal had an early impact on the history of southwestern Indiana. Fort Harrison, established in 1811 in the vicinity of present-day Terre Haute, was sited along the Wabash River partly because of easily accessible deposits of coal. As early as 1833 there were reports of sightings in Terre Haute of a "few wagon loads of inferior yellowish surface coal . . . brought to town and sold to local blacksmiths." Pioneer miners extracted the coal from the bluffs near Terre Haute. One enterprising group loaded a number of barges with coal for shipment down to the Ohio River, but the water in the Wabash River was so low that the barges became stuck in the mud and rotted away.<sup>75</sup> Although most coal mining did not occur until after 1850, elsewhere in southwestern Indiana, such as in Greene County, a fledgling coal mining industry developed slowly.

*Quarrying.* There is evidence of sandstone and, as noted in the section on industry, whetstone extraction in southwestern Indiana before 1850. While whetstones were shipped to an international market, the sandstone market may have been more local. The beginnings of the limestone industry occurred in and around present-day Oolitic in Lawrence County.<sup>76</sup> This was an emerging industry that witnessed a slow, steady growth in the number of working quarries, but did not peak until later in the century.

#### *Commerce.*

Trade drew the first trappers and traders to present-day Indiana, and the increasing population brought merchants thereafter. Initially, much of this trade involved barter and occurred on the local level. However, as people began producing surplus crops, it became necessary for the state to establish trade connections to the national economy.

River travel had provided farmers with access to larger markets since the 1810s. By that decade, twenty-seven steamboats plied the Ohio River. In addition, individual farmers floated surplus crops via smaller waterways to the Ohio River on flatboats of their own

construction. Once they reached the Ohio, they either made connections with a steamboat or continued down the Mississippi to New Orleans.<sup>77</sup> In 1826, the *Western Sun* reported that more than 150 flatboats passed down the Wabash River by Vincennes, carrying corn, barrels of pork, hams, cattle, beeswax, and other goods.<sup>78</sup> So cognizant was the Indiana General Assembly of the need for improved trade that it passed the Mammoth Internal Improvements Act in 1836 to create a transportation infrastructure that would allow citizens to more easily move goods outside Indiana's borders. (See section on Transportation.)

A stable system of currency was another necessity to move Indiana beyond a barter economy. Initially, citizens used barter, gold, and currency drawn on the United States Bank or other state banks.<sup>79</sup> With Article 10 of the first state constitution, the general assembly established the Bank of Vincennes as the first State Bank of Indiana, testimony to the continued high status of Vincennes in the state. The bank closed its doors in 1821 during a financial panic. The state did not charter another bank until 1833, when the Second State Bank was established.<sup>80</sup>

The Second State Bank included ten branches in Indiana. All banks were built in the Classical Revival style with a two-story portico, substantial architecture meant to instill confidence in the economic system. In southwestern Indiana, branches were established in Vincennes, Evansville, Bedford, and Terre Haute. The original buildings associated with the State Bank at Vincennes and Terre Haute still stand and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>81</sup>

As transportation improved with the establishment of a canal and road network, trade increased in rural business establishments and in the growing number of towns that developed along these routes. Oftentimes, a store, tavern, or inn was simply an extension of the owner's home and architecturally hard to distinguish from other buildings. These places of commercial interaction, however, became centers of the local community. It was here that people came to learn about national, state, and local events as well as to buy and sell goods and services.

Corn was the mainstay of much of the agricultural economy, a product for barter and one of the farmer's cash crops. Early farmers converted corn to flour or to whiskey for transport to distant markets. Later, they fed the corn to hogs and marketed the hogs. Farmers drove their hogs to town on foot. There they were sold for slaughter before being sent down the river to larger markets. This was the underpinning for what later became known as the corn-hog economy. In southwestern Indiana, Terre Haute had its first pork-packing business in 1824 and by 1845 had emerged as a pork-packing center.<sup>82</sup>

### *Education.*

When Indiana became a state in 1816 the first state constitution called for the sale of proceeds of land from Section 16 in each township to pay for common schools. Although this means of funding education would prove insufficient, some Indiana pioneers began schools as they settled in the fledgling state. Early educational experiences also occurred in homes, where parents taught children to read.

Although the constitution called for common schools, they were rare; “subscription schools,” one for which parents paid a small tuition for their children, were more typical. By 1820 Greene County had its first school in a log cabin in Fairplay Township; it was likely a subscription school.<sup>83</sup> Subscription schools were open to all for the price of a small tuition or for in-kind goods or services. Private schools were another means of educating children in early Indiana. In 1825, the members of the “Boatload of Knowledge,” who settled in New Harmony that year, began their own school using the “Pestalozzian” plan, a Swiss educator’s system, which stressed the importance of the individual child’s ability to learn.<sup>84</sup>

Many children in southern Indiana got their first learning experience outside their homes in a Sunday school. Privately funded and often taught by the area’s leading citizens, Sunday schools were an important aspect of early Indiana’s *ad hoc* educational system. There were one hundred Sunday schools in Indiana by 1829.<sup>85</sup>

By 1840, schools were being established wherever there was settlement. In 1830, Greene County had four or five schools in Center Township alone and several more in each of its other townships.<sup>86</sup> In 1834, the Jefferson Township schools were organized in Putnam County.<sup>87</sup> While the 1840 Census showed that less than one-quarter of Indiana’s school-aged children attended school, new schools continued to spring up across the land. The Plummer School in Washington Township, Greene County, was already the third school on the same site by 1840.<sup>88</sup> Bruceville School in Knox County held the distinction of being the site of a speech by Abraham Lincoln in 1844.<sup>89</sup>

Despite this growing number of schools, most continued to be subscription or private academies. Indiana still did not have an adequate public school system free to all. When academicians began to agitate for a better system, however, Indiana citizens, particularly those in rural areas, did not initially support the idea of being taxed to pay for education. The citizens of Greene County, for instance, voted against the Free School System in 1848 and again in 1850.<sup>90</sup>

Negative feelings about a tax-supported school system did not, however, mean that Hoosiers were anti-education. In 1850 both Caborn and West Franklin townships in Posey County built new one-room schools, and a new schoolhouse was constructed in Point Commerce in Greene County.<sup>91</sup> Some Hoosiers simply felt that the users, not the tax-paying public, should support schools.

#### *Religion.*

Constitutional freedom guaranteed Indiana pioneers the right to choose their religion without governmental interference. This created a veritable marketplace of denominations available in southwestern Indiana.<sup>92</sup> Those denominations that evangelized renewal and God’s grace, the Methodists and Baptists, appealed more to Hoosiers than did most other denominations. The Presbyterians, although generally a more staid group, sent more than three hundred missionaries to Indiana, and those numbers paid off for them in church plantings.<sup>93</sup>

By 1850, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches accounted for 1,488, or 73 percent, of the 2,032 churches in the state.<sup>94</sup> The most southern tier of counties, where the majority of the earliest German immigrants settled, also saw the construction of Lutheran and Catholic churches. Quakers, too, formed meetings. Religion was a powerful force in the settling of the frontier.

Besides being religious centers, churches were also community centers. Church services, at first held in the homes of settlers, offered respite from toil and a reason for pioneers to come together. They presented opportunities for young people to meet and court “neighbors” who might live miles away. They also provided town fathers a forum in which to discuss solutions for problems and offer thanks for blessings.

Churches were important elements in town building. Boostering publications never failed to mention the number and type of churches in burgeoning towns. By the 1820s and 1830s, towns were competing for residents and county offices. Sometimes churches, following their congregants, abandoned failing towns. This happened in Lawrence County in 1825 when the Presbyterian Church, established six years earlier in Palestine, moved to Bedford, the new county seat.<sup>95</sup>

Churches marked progress for the budding towns and potential cities, rising in tandem with the public buildings that signaled importance. For example, the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church was built in Evansville in 1821, just a year after the county courthouse was erected there.<sup>96</sup> The Methodist Episcopal church of Putnamville was built soon after the town was platted; the Methodists occupied this 1829 building until 1860 when they purchased the Presbyterians’ brick church.

Oftentimes a cemetery was established on church property. Long after congregations have abandoned the physical church, cemeteries speak of their importance to the settlement of the area. Union Cemetery in Putnam County, northwest of the town of Fillmore, survives in the 2000s, although the Old Union Church, built in 1839, is long gone.<sup>97</sup>

In the 1840s, some denominations became much more socially active. For example, members of the Quaker religion, later known as the Anti-slavery Friends, split from the larger body over slavery. This split resulted in schools for African Americans being held in meetinghouses.<sup>98</sup> In some areas of southwestern Indiana, churches were not only keepers of the faith, but also educators of the young.

The integration of religious life with social life speaks to the centrality of church on the frontier. Interestingly, although the Constitution prohibited an established church involved in the functions of state, local municipalities, especially in the first few decades of statehood, did not draw distinct lines between church and state. Thus, the Bedford Baptist Church originated in 1840 at a revival at the county courthouse in that town.<sup>99</sup> Revivalism was a force that influenced social reform and thence government.

#### *Social Reform.*

The Second Great Awakening, sometimes called the Evangelical Movement, greatly influenced the culture of the nation and state. While the Second Great Awakening began on the

East Coast, it soon spread to the frontier. In these years of passionate revival, a new vision of man and God harmoniously working to promote middle-class values of regular work, sobriety, and self-reliance, influenced society.

This antebellum movement strongly supported strict temperance. Leaders of the temperance movement, many of whom were politicians, tried to prohibit the sale of alcohol, effectively an effort to put saloons and taverns out of business. The persistence of these sites of commercial interaction is testimony to both the influence and resistance of German Catholics and the reluctance of other Hoosiers to allow the evangelical lay people and clergy to police morals.

At times, this national reforming spirit took the form of abolitionism agitation, although this did not happen often in Indiana. Moral reformers in the Hoosier state tended to be members of the Colonization Society, which formed in 1829 as an advocate for the return of blacks to Africa. Most leaders of influence in Indianapolis and their wives were members of this movement. Many of the same women who were involved in the colonization movement sought woman's rights as well. Unfortunately, no specific sites, buildings, or structures are known to exist to illustrate the anti-slavery, colonization, temperance, or woman's rights movements of the antebellum era.

#### *Culture.*

Cultural institutions and venues were luxuries that few in the hinterlands could afford, but in cities and in some towns, there was a movement to establish these. In the capital city, the Indiana General Assembly established the Indiana State Library in 1825 and housed it in the capitol, testimony to the desire to educate and elevate the public.<sup>100</sup> Occasionally, traveling entertainers and speakers performed or lectured in towns across southwestern Indiana, but these occasions generally occurred in buildings constructed for other purposes, not in theaters and concert halls.

New Harmony, however, was considered a cultural oasis in the wilderness. In 1824, the Rappites sold their communal settlement at Harmony in Posey County to wealthy industrialist Robert Owen. Unlike the Rappites, who were preparing for the second coming of Christ, Owen and his followers, known as the Owenites, were interested in establishing a new moral order in the wilderness and in developing a model community. To that end, the community, which was renamed New Harmony, comprised well-known intellectuals, including feminists, educators, biologists, geologists, and writers. These intellectuals stood in direct contrast to the pragmatic Rappites who had developed a flourishing economy. In 1827, Robert Owen returned to Scotland after internal dissension sapped the strength of the community. While the impact of the Owenites on the landscape was not as great as that of the Harmonists, their influence on the intellectual community, on culture, science, and education, was felt for much of the nineteenth century. Participants in this communal endeavor continued to live in the New Harmony area for years. William Maclure, a wealthy industrialist and an important figure in American geology, endowed the first library there, the Workingman's Institute, in 1838. The Maclure home is still extant. Robert Owens's children remained in Indiana and made contributions to the development of the state. Thomas Owen was the first president of Purdue University. Robert Dale Owen was nationally known as a woman's rights and divorce-reform advocate, and in his



tenure in the Indiana General Assembly was a vocal advocate of education in the state.<sup>101</sup> New Harmony is a National Historic Landmark.

#### *Leisure.*

“Leisure time” is a concept that would have been meaningless to the early pioneers of Indiana. During the years of settlement, men and women were busy building rough homes and outbuildings, tending livestock, and clearing fields. For the general population, leisure time and recreation would not exist until needs were met.

Music played an important part in early Indiana history. French horns awakened the religious utopian community of the Harmonists at New Harmony each day. These followers of Father Rapp organized a town band before they left Indiana in 1824.<sup>102</sup> The Owenites, who bought the Harmonists’ land and attempted to form a secular utopia in New Harmony, planned musical leisure activities into their society. On Mondays they had dances, on Fridays, concerts. These mostly European intellectuals, for whom organized recreation was an important part of culture, also regularly played ball games and cricket and held debates.<sup>103</sup> In 1837, the burgeoning city of Evansville formed a city band.<sup>104</sup>

By the 1830s, Hoosiers were beginning to spend time on a regular basis in non-work activity. Voluntary societies expanded the lives of both men and women beyond their family circles and apart from work. In 1832, the first Temperance Society in Daviess County formed in Washington, Indiana, one of many such societies active across the southwestern region in these early decades of statehood.<sup>105</sup>

Political stumping provided a reason for folks to lay off work for a few hours. Blairsville, in Posey County, developed an early reputation as a destination for political speakers. In 1842 Robert Dale Owen, the democratic candidate for Congress, debated his opponent, the Whig John W. Payne, in that town.<sup>106</sup> Two years later, Abraham Lincoln drew a crowd when he spoke at the schoolhouse in Bruceville, a town known as the “Boston of Knox County.”<sup>107</sup>

By the mid-nineteenth century, Hoosiers were settled enough to plan regular time for leisure activities and recreation. Oftentimes these activities still were connected with practical pursuits, however. Farmers drove their wagons to town to shop for goods they might once have produced on their own farms and these shopping trips became events for the entire family. Beginning in the 1850s in most regions, county agricultural fairs provided a once-a-year celebration of the hard work farmers had done the rest of the year. These fairs were a cause for pride in accomplishment and an opportunity for recreation and visiting.

#### *Conclusion.*

The years from 1816 to 1850 saw the transformation of the wilderness into a society of farmers and artisans. Trees were felled and the landscape changed as towns grew, infrastructure developed, and farms spread across the landscape. Yet, few aboveground resources remain from this era because larger, more “modern” buildings and structures in the second half of the nineteenth century replaced most of them.

## **1850–1880: The Era of the Civil War**

No event so dominated the history of southwestern Indiana, the entire state, and the nation, as did the Civil War. The period preceding the war was filled with tension and debate over the meaning of nation and republic. The nation was consumed by war news; death tolls staggered the imagination and touched nearly every segment of society. Even Indiana, a state that experienced only a few minor skirmishes within its borders, was focused on its contribution to the war effort. Moreover, the effect of the war was felt beyond the years of the actual conflict. In the postwar world Hoosiers faced a financial boom and then panic. Of course, these national and economic events affected the built environment of Indiana.

Despite national turmoil over slavery and state's rights, the future for Hoosiers appeared bright in 1851. For the state of Indiana, that year marked a milestone—the revision of the state constitution. The new document was a forward-looking constitution tempered by past mistakes. Fiscal restraint was incorporated into the document—no longer would deficit spending be part of the state's budget—and education for all children was its promise.

At the same time, farmers were selling surplus crops and looking for ways to increase production. The first Indiana State Fair took place in 1851. Two years later, the Wabash and Erie Canal was finally completed to Evansville, and Union Station opened in the capitol; the era of the railroad began.

As one might expect, the Civil War halted most building projects and changed the function of some sites, structures, and buildings to fit wartime needs. Men left for service. Some returned battered and torn; many did not return at all. They left behind widows and children, increasing the need for care by the state and private groups. By war's end, the country was caught in the midst of a postwar boom as the survivors fervently sought to return to normal life. Normal life included adjustment to the gradual industrial growth of the state and the mechanization of farming. The next thirty years witnessed transformations in the economic, social, and cultural life of southwestern Indiana. A network of railroads provided access to distant markets for local farmers and artisan workshops gave way to the factory system. These changes were reflected in the buildings and the landscape that people created.

### *Government and Politics.*

*State.* In 1851, Indiana adopted a new state constitution. The first governing document had served the state well enough, but it was derived from the Northwest Ordinance, which governed a larger and less settled area. As Indiana was rewriting its constitution, other states in the Old Northwest Territory were doing so as well; it was the modern and prudent thing to do. This state's new constitution addressed a number of difficulties with the old document. It had become clear that the state legislature should meet more than once per year and that it should not pass a bevy of legislation covering purely local matters, for

instance. Too, after the fiscal difficulties associated with the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill, financial restraint was built into the new document and deficit spending was prohibited. The revised constitution also reaffirmed the state's commitment to education, but did not provide an adequate system for funding. It set forth a means for male immigrants to become enfranchised, but prohibited blacks from settling in the state.

*County.* At the county level, commissioners and township trustees enjoyed power over local functions. Township trustees oversaw the dispensing of poor relief and controlled the school system when money could be raised for it. In order to care for impoverished citizens, counties with growing populations began constructing poor farms—places for the indigent to live and work in hard times.

Counties also began replacing their primitive courthouses with those of a more classical architectural style. The Orange County Courthouse in Paoli (1847-1850) is an extant example of this classical style built at mid-century. The Morgan County Courthouse built in 1850 in Martinsville is an excellent early example of Italianate architecture and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

*Municipal.* Cities and towns assumed responsibility for functions that served the common good of citizens. Initially this included only law enforcement. Not surprisingly, towns often built log jails and houses for their courts before other public buildings. As towns grew they also sought to ensure safety from fires. In 1847, Evansville purchased its first fire engine; five years later it had five. In 1852, the City Gas Works organized in Evansville. However, as late as 1850, Terre Haute did not yet have a fire department.<sup>108</sup>

By the 1880s, much had changed in municipal services. Cities of every size had fire fighting organizations and Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis all had sewers, which often emptied into the rivers. Major cities had public health services and public transportation. Evansville had its first horse-drawn streetcar in 1867; private companies usually owned and operated public transportation with a city-issued permit.<sup>109</sup>

#### *Military.*

Indiana supplied troops to aid the Union during the Civil War, but no major battles and few minor skirmishes occurred in the state. In 1862, however, about thirty Confederates crossed the river to plunder the town of Newburgh in Warrick County. No one was injured in what became known as "Johnson's raid." The next summer a similar raid occurred near Cannelton. The best-known foray of Confederate troops into Indiana transpired in July 1863, when John Hunt Morgan and his troops were able to capture and briefly hold Corydon, the former state capital. Morgan crossed Harrison, Crawford, Orange, Floyd, and Washington counties before being captured. In the weeks he was in the area, Morgan and his troops caused significant damage to local infrastructure and private property.<sup>110</sup>

On the home front, the Civil War consumed both men and money but it also changed the function of other sites, buildings, and structures. For example, the statehouse grounds in Indianapolis served as a place for munitions storage and a mustering out point for Union soldiers, an image captured on the cover of *Harper's Weekly* in 1862. Parks and other

open grounds became locales for encampments and the drilling of troops. Indeed, the war changed the context of life. Newspaperman John Holliday wrote of the dead lined along the depot in Indianapolis: "death was so common as to cause little comment . . . everyday, corpses were transported through; the express companies left them on the pavements over night."<sup>111</sup>

The care of the living became paramount. Governor Oliver P. Morton was anxious for Hoosier wounded to be cared for in hospitals in Indiana. To that end, ships brought some of the injured to the federal government's Marine Hospital in Evansville, where doctors and nurses cared for them.<sup>112</sup> Further, refugees from the fighting in the South made their way north to Pigeon Township of Vanderburgh County, where they encamped at a location known as Blackford's Grove. Later, they were removed to the fairgrounds in Knight Township.<sup>113</sup>

The Civil War lasted only four years, but its impact was felt much longer. In the post-bellum world, veterans in cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began establishing local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Besides the male camaraderie that veterans desired, these posts provided benefits for widows and children upon the death of members. On a larger level, they were also effective lobbying associations for veterans' rights and recognition. By the mid-1870s, GAR posts were meeting in halls similar to those used for lodges and men's voluntary associations. These meeting halls were often located on the second floor of commercial buildings that lined town squares.<sup>114</sup>

#### *Social Reform/Institutions.*

With a growing population, especially in towns and cities, existing informal networks of community support began to give way. As a result, mutual benefit associations became important means to ward off the precariousness of existence. The GAR was but one institution that provided benefits to survivors upon the death of a member, and it lobbied nationally for pensions and death benefits for those who had sacrificed for the nation.

Other mutual benefit associations arose just before and after the Civil War. Sometimes, they were based on membership in a religious or ethnic group; at other times they were the precursors of insurance companies, serving not only as a point of social interaction but also as a way to guard against life's uncertainties. In southwestern Indiana, mutual benefit associations, such as the Knights of Pythias and International Order of Odd Fellows, often built commercial buildings as places to hold meetings, renting space on the first floor to merchants.

The Civil War interrupted the reform impulses of the Second Great Awakening, but afterward the elite and middle-class women again began to agitate for the vote, especially after the Fifteenth Amendment enfranchised African Americans.

For the next fifty years, social reform also focused on another societal problem: the evil of drink. The temperance movement sought to save families by encouraging sobriety. A main thrust aimed at preventing fathers from spending their salaries in taverns and saloons instead of taking money home to their families. Reformers linked the consumption of

alcohol with domestic abuse. These reformers spoke at opera houses and other community buildings in small towns in order to garner support. Although lectures likely took place in community buildings throughout the state, it is unknown if any sites directly connected to the movement's activities still exist in southwestern Indiana.

#### *Race/Ethnicity/Migration.*

The years between 1851 and 1880 saw few changes in the demographic pattern of southwestern Indiana. Germans continued to make up a large ethnic group. The number of African Americans increased in the region, most notably in the urban areas of Vanderburgh, Vigo, and Marion counties. However, by 1880, many residents living in southwestern Indiana were native Hoosiers or from states in the Upland South. They were a homogeneous lot, children and grandchildren of the migrants of the 1820s and 1830s. They were people tied to the land and to the cultural traditions of their youth.

Migration slowed by the second half of the nineteenth century, but some emigrants from the Tidewater South traveled to the rolling hills in southern Indiana where they found a familiar landscape and began raising tobacco. Examples of this migratory trend can be seen in Monroe County. Note the Koontz Farmhouse in Indian Creek Township (Monroe 45005), which was built by the Virginian John Koontz in 1865. (The nearby Virginia Ironworks dates to an even earlier date.) Similarly, the Reed House (Monroe 40009) is an unusual clapboard massed-plan house; the fenestration pattern of this house, too, suggests tidewater roots.

Migration from the South also included several waves of African Americans. Nevertheless, the revised state constitution in 1851 expressly prohibited new settlement of African Americans and an earlier law had required those already living in Indiana to register. It also created a state fund for any blacks that would be willing to emigrate and colonize a settlement in Liberia on the west coast of Africa.<sup>115</sup> A year earlier the Federal Fugitive Slave Law made helping an escaped slave a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment. This law also gave free rein to slave hunters to seek their charges—even in the northern states—and return them to bondage. In addition, the law made it difficult for free blacks to protect themselves from overzealous slave hunters.<sup>116</sup> Uncertain of their status, some free blacks living in Indiana began to migrate northward, many to Canada. Fugitive slaves continued to use the roads and trails of the state to escape via the Underground Railroad. As noted earlier, several routes existed for fugitives crossing the Ohio River into Indiana.

Once the Civil War ended, African Americans fled the South looking for opportunities in the North. In the 1870s, the black population in Indiana doubled. The migrants who left North Carolina in 1879 were poor and completely dependent upon the charity of others in the black and white communities. They expected to find opportunity but instead found a state struggling to emerge from the effects of a long economic depression.<sup>117</sup>

Germans continued to constitute a large part of the foreign-born population in southwestern Indiana. In this era, even second-generation Germans still clung to the culture of the old country, a culture that was perpetuated at community centers such as the church, and

through the use of the German language. Europeans who migrated to southwestern Indiana during this period were more likely to have come as a result of crop failures in their native lands than for religious or political reasons.

In 1850, the southern third of Indiana was the most densely settled. Thirty years later, the center of population had moved to the center of the state. People from the Upland South and German-speaking countries still primarily populated southwestern Indiana and it was an area known for its homogeneity.

#### *Transportation.*

Innovations in transportation provided an infrastructure for the changes that would take place in industrial, agricultural, and community patterns in the next one hundred years. By 1850, state legislators recognized the need to create and control infrastructure especially after the financial scandal of the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill. They were also beginning to see the promise of rail travel.

*Roads.* Poor roads inhibited the state's development in the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1850s, roads were in some cases little more than a flattened stretch of ground, sometimes still dotted with stumps, linking two or more points of settlement. As the population increased in southwestern Indiana, the number of roads grew and to some extent they improved.

In the 1870s, the general assembly passed an act giving the county commissioners responsibility for improving and maintaining free turnpikes. County commissioners were responsive to local requests for additional roads and maintained them as well as possible by continuing to use the corvée or "shared labor" system that required landowners to work on the roads a certain number of hours per year. Commissioners also worked with owners of ferries and toll roads to determine reasonable fares. Irrespective of improvements and advances in technology, road construction remained primitive, and surfacing was still limited to gravel, rock, or a waterbound macadam surface that required frequent and extensive repairs.<sup>118</sup>

*Bridges.* By 1852, the Indiana General Assembly had enacted a statute allowing companies to incorporate to erect and maintain toll bridges in the state. Three years later, the authority and responsibility for bridge building and repair was transferred from township trustees to the county commissioners.<sup>119</sup> The first substantial bridges were covered timber-truss bridges; if maintained these bridges were long-lived, though expensive. Covered wooden-road bridges remained popular in use and design until the last decade of the nineteenth century when iron-truss bridges became the standard. Few of these bridges remain in southwestern Indiana, although the Dick Huffman Covered Bridge (Putnam 45038), a Howe Truss, is a rare surviving example in Putnam County.

*River.* Travel along rivers continued to be a means to ship goods, especially until after the Civil War when the rail system expanded. The war halted legal traffic with the South but illegal transport of goods continued. Warehouses and wharves are property types that may survive from this era.

*Canal.* The Wabash and Erie Canal reached the vicinity of Evansville (Lamasco) in 1853 and for the first time was fully operational for its entire length. In 1860, the trustees no longer maintained the canal along its full length and the waterway remained fully functional from near Terre Haute to Lake Erie for the next decade. By 1874, the trustees in charge of the canal relinquished their control and returned the rapidly deteriorating canal to the state. Isolated portions continued in use between some towns, but the Wabash and Erie Canal was now defunct and its profile was filled in along most of its length.

*Railroads.* Railroads became a functional part of the transportation landscape during this era, allowing towns and villages in southwestern Indiana to grow as centers for importing goods and exporting coal, agricultural surplus, and limestone to regional markets. With the need for increased traffic, engineers, politicians, and railroad financiers alike sought ways to push this transportation means to the forefront of the interests of state and federal government. Track mileage in the state grew from an initial 228 miles in 1850 to 2,163 miles by 1860, and reached 6,471 miles by 1900.<sup>120</sup>

Although a few short lines were built prior to the Civil War, the major push to build rail lines came in the 1870s and 1880s. The development of these lines in southwestern counties, such as Daviess, Greene, Gibson, Knox, and Vigo, provided a means for mines to transport coal to local and distant markets. Small regional companies operating under names such as the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad, and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, made the mining and shipping of coal, and later, limestone, a profitable business. (Many of these smaller companies were absorbed into larger ones in a massive consolidation period in the late nineteenth century.) By 1880, the major towns in southwestern Indiana were linked by rail, and the steam railroad was the most important form of contemporary transportation.<sup>121</sup>

Railroads also provided farmers with quicker access to distant markets and the state's citizens with a relatively rapid way to travel. Railroads transformed the landscape of southwestern Indiana with the construction of completely new features, such as the rail lines themselves, bridges, tunnels, depots, water towers, spurs to mines and quarries, as well as raised sections of right-of-way when later rail lines were removed. Towns were established at points along the lines, to take advantage of rail travel. A few of these towns took names that connected the rail station with the name of a nearby settlement or landmark. For example, in Gibson County, St. James Station along the Lake Erie and Western Railroad took the name of the church on top of the hill; Lyles's Station along the same line was named for an African American settlement in the vicinity.

Railroad bridges are particularly noteworthy symbols of the rail landscape. Early railroad bridges in the state were covered wood; however, it became apparent that the combination of a spark-spewing engine and a wooden-truss bridge was antithetical to safety and a long life span for the bridges. After 1870, railroads opted for the new lighter, stronger iron-truss bridge to serve their needs.<sup>122</sup>

### *Agriculture.*

By the 1850s, improvements in farm equipment and the widening markets afforded by railroads were beginning to change farming in some areas of southwestern Indiana. Yields increased in the flatlands, and new farm buildings were built. At various times during this era new equipment was introduced to help the farmer reduce his workload and increase his yield. Powered by either teams of mules or horses, the walking gang plow, the spring tooth harrow, and the hay loader helped to better prepare the soil, plant the seeds, and harvest the hay. Farmers celebrated their prowess at county fairs; the first state fair was held in Indianapolis in 1851. However, in areas of hilly, rough terrain farming did not significantly change during these years.<sup>123</sup>

In 1850, the average size of the Hoosier farm was still a relatively small, 136 acres. Owners and their families farmed the majority, although some farms were large enough to require hired help. Farmers sometimes built larger houses or separate quarters to accommodate hired help.<sup>124</sup> To lessen the need for seasonal labor, neighbors sometimes cooperatively harvested crops and slaughtered meat.

Corn had long been a mainstay of the economy and a cash crop, but farmers also raised other grain crops, including oats and wheat. By 1880, Gibson, Posey, and Knox counties ranked first, third, and fourth respectively in the amount of wheat grown in Indiana.<sup>125</sup> Farm animals consumed grain. Hence after 1870, granaries were constructed to hold the grain for farm use. Barns grew in size to shelter the growing numbers of horses, mules, and cattle as well as to provide storage space for the hay and straw that was not stacked outside the barn in a "haystack."

Specialty crops were also grown on southwestern Indiana farms. Tobacco, never a major crop statewide, was grown principally in the southwestern part of the state. The Civil War limited Hoosiers' access to tobacco and, as a result, tobacco production rose during and after the war. Sometimes steamboats tied up at farms along the river to pick up loads of tobacco. In 1880, Spencer, Warrick, and Dubois counties led the state in tobacco production.<sup>126</sup> By the early decades of the twentieth century, the majority of tobacco-growing acreage could be found in the south central and southeastern counties of Indiana.<sup>127</sup> Few tobacco barns have been identified in the study area, perhaps because production dwindled after the turn of the century and these barns were converted to other uses.

Farm buildings increased in number, with individual buildings accommodating specific activities on the farm. Prior to the Civil War, farm buildings were constructed of undressed logs. Later barns were built of hewn logs and sided with sawn lumber. The growing inventory of new farm machinery brought about a change in size and, to some extent, a change in purpose for farm buildings of the period. As the number of work animals increased, the need for stabling facilities grew. Barn floors also served some farmers as the site for threshing activities.

Domestic outbuildings also increased in number in this era, as farm families constructed buildings to serve different farm functions. These outbuildings included summer kitchens, smokehouses, washhouses, privies, and storage buildings or structures, such as root and fruit cellars. Most domestic outbuildings were small rectangular structures of log, and



later, frame construction with gable or shed roofs. Gardens and orchards were also typically part of the farmstead.<sup>128</sup>

Farmhouses gradually underwent a transformation during this era as well. In the 1850s and 1860s, the round-log or hewn-log cabins of the frontier era gave way to hewn-log buildings, some of which were immediately covered with clapboard siding. In other cabins mud nogging was employed to seal the exterior walls between the logs and the cabins were covered, either at the time of construction or later, with clapboards when money allowed. Porches served to shelter entrances and to provide outdoor living spaces in the warm seasons. Toward the end of this era, the lighter and less expensive balloon-frame construction began to be used, especially in additions to the primary log house.<sup>129</sup> Unfortunately there are few extant examples of complete farmsteads from the years prior to 1880; many were updated during the “golden era of farming.”

### *Industry.*

During this era, southwestern Indiana was primarily agricultural, but the foundations for later industry were being laid. Manufacturing was primarily artisan in nature, serving the needs of the surrounding countryside. However, some large-scale industry was being developed. Evansville, Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Indianapolis developed pork packing, milling, and distilling, all industries that relied on the surrounding countryside for raw materials, while at the same time retaining some artisan industry.

Terre Haute became a large milling and meatpacking center, and later in the era, it developed a distillery industry that rivaled many along the East Coast, but it also tried to develop into a steel center. Such an industry seemed promising initially, for Terre Haute had iron ore and coal deposits close at hand, but the city was unable to compete with the massive steel works in Lake County, Indiana, that were built as the century closed. By 1880, the city's mills and breweries were ranked fifth nationally in their respective industry. As the national railroad system rapidly expanded, Terre Haute's position as the leading meatpacking center for the Midwest declined while Chicago's trade in that industry grew.

Terre Haute did produce iron for a number of years. The discovery of large block coal deposits in neighboring Clay County in 1869 provided access to a main ingredient for the production of iron. In the 1870s, Terre Haute's furnaces produced iron for rails, nails, railroad cars, and bridge iron. While coal production around Terre Haute remained important economically well into the next century, iron production withered. There is little evidence remaining of the rolling mills and furnaces that once made Terre Haute's future as a “new Pittsburgh” seem so bright.<sup>130</sup>

In Evansville, the community developed a more diversified industrial base. By 1875, the city was home to no less than sixty cigar makers, numerous pork-packing houses, thirty-five manufacturers in iron products, furniture makers, and a host of shipping and drayage businesses supporting the river traffic. The canal boat building industry that seemed so promising in 1853 for Evansville collapsed after the Wabash and Erie closed in 1860. Through the vicissitudes of time little from this period of industrial growth remains.<sup>131</sup>

Milling was important to Vincennes. The city continued to act as a shipping point for pork packers and wheat growers, but its growth was outstripped by Terre Haute to its north and Evansville to its south. Designed to meet local needs, small businesses such as blacksmiths, coopers, and wheelwrights flourished.

Industry in small towns primarily supported the needs of the local economy. Few towns were without a cooper, a sawmill, a flouring or gristmill, a blacksmith, or a local foundry. As the century closed and the availability of local timber decreased, local sawmills and planing mills began to close in favor of large factories situated in communities with access to rail transportation that brought in raw materials and shipped out finished products. This evolution may account for the lack of lumber- and milling-related resources in the study area. In a few cases, towns such as Princeton in Gibson County received added industrial benefit from the presence of railroad-related activities such as maintenance yards.

Other towns across southwestern Indiana developed some industry, usually related to nearby natural resources. Bloomington, without a watercourse to depend upon, was able to support some manufacturing. The Showers Brothers Furniture Factory (established in 1862) grew from a few sheds to a large complex. The firm was noteworthy for its practice of hiring African Americans in the last decades of the nineteenth century. The former factory building still stands and is a model for adaptive reuse as the home of the Indiana University Press.<sup>132</sup>

Furniture making was a mainstay of many small towns. Jasper in Dubois County remained the home of the Jasper Furniture Company (established in 1876), later the Jasper Desk Company, which is believed to be the oldest office furniture company in the United States. Tell City in Perry County had the famous Tell City Chair Company. This town was designed as an industrial city according to one source and for that reason its history in the region is somewhat different. One year after its settlement, the community was home to three sawmills, a shingle factory, two brickyards, and two breweries.<sup>133</sup>

In 1850, optimism regarding the cotton milling industry led to the development of the Indiana Cotton Mills in Cannelton. Although there was interest in establishing several mills, only the mill at that site got off the ground. The resulting mill made of Indiana limestone is still extant.<sup>134</sup>

#### *Mining.*

*Coal.* As early as the 1850s, one million tons of coal was mined per year in Indiana; some served local needs and the rest traveled by rail to market. As the rate of rail building rapidly increased across southwestern Indiana after the Civil War, it became much easier to transport coal. Towns were established where coal mines and rail lines intersected.

The middle decades of the nineteenth century brought about many technological changes that directly affected the future of coal production in Indiana. The arrival and proliferation of coal-fed trains created a ready market even for the less desirable high sulfur coal, which resulted in a brittle iron end product, mined in the state. As the number of trains and miles of track increased rapidly in the 1870s and 1880s, the demand for coal

increased excavation, and mines in the region became a mainstay in the economy of many small towns. Almost simultaneously, the demand for coal for use in smelting iron ore and producing cast iron (and later steel) raised the economic worth of every acre of land that contained any grade of coal.<sup>135</sup>

During this period coalmines in the region were either shaft or drift in configuration, with associated aboveground equipment such as tipples and the narrow gauge tracks of their spur connections with long haul lines. Both cannel and block coals were mined in various counties in southwestern Indiana. Cannel, a coal that produces a steady bright flame, was found near Cannelburg, in Daviess County. Contemporary writers praised the attributes of cannel coal and described it as producing “a delightful fire on open grates.” It was “well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas.” Block coal was, and is, found in Owen, Greene, and Daviess counties. Posey County, another source of block coal, boasted twenty-four shaft mines in operation in 1871.<sup>136</sup> After meeting local fuel needs, producers shipped their block coal by recently built rail lines to population centers around the Midwest, including St. Louis and Chicago.<sup>137</sup>

By the 1870s, land that once sold for \$20 per acre in the coal-producing areas of southwestern Indiana now commanded \$200 per acre, making some citizens and industrialists very wealthy. By the end of this period, these industrialists were apt to spend their wealth on the construction of fashionable high-style Greek Revival or Italianate houses in the region’s cities and small towns.

*Oil.* Oil drilling was not yet prominent in this era, although the search for an artesian well resulted in the discovery of oil near Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1865. Chauncey Rose, the owner of a local hotel, was seeking a source of water for his business. Tapping into the limestone-encapsulated oil deposit at a depth of 1,629 feet, drillers were very likely dissatisfied with the result of their efforts and the well only produced two barrels a day.<sup>138</sup> The demand and the relevant uses for oil had not begun to reach the level they would achieve in the following decades.

*Quarrying.* The years prior to and during the Civil War witnessed a slow, steady growth in the number of working quarries in the limestone district of Indiana, but by 1870 there were still only fifteen operating on a full-time basis. The industry changed significantly in the late 1870s when limestone became the material of choice of architects such as Richard M. Hunt, who selected oolitic limestone for Vanderbilt homes in New York and Newport, Rhode Island.<sup>139</sup> Demand for Indiana limestone increased significantly after 1880 as the relatively soft yet strong stone was the perfect medium for the Beaux Arts style that became popular in that period.

#### *Commerce.*

Commerce was highly dependent on transportation and a stable money supply. Transportation was necessary to market products, and with the proliferation of rail lines distant markets were becoming more accessible. The stable supply of money was difficult to secure, however, because most people were opposed to centralized control of money. Financial panics and booms governed the economy. During good times, businesses flour-

ished and buildings were constructed; during bust times, unemployment rose and few buildings were constructed.

The Second State Bank provided an element of continuity and stability in a fluctuating economy. The bank accepted gold and silver coin and printed its own currency accepted as tender within the State of Indiana. Its charter was allowed to expire in 1857 after twenty-five years in business, and in that same year the Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered. This bank served the Hoosier state for only seven years.

The National Banking System established in 1864, facilitated commercial interaction. This system established common, national specie. For the first time, banks were printing their individual currency not on notes of their choice, but rather on notes sent to them by the United States government. Under a separate set of regulations, states still chartered banks, but those banks that were national adhered to more stringent regulations, even in this era before insured deposits. In the early 1870s, banks built new buildings as symbols of their stability within the communities.

Towns grew as centers of trade in this era, especially those towns located on a rail line. These stations were natural collecting points as farmers brought grain to mills that were typically located along the track either for storage, to be ground for local use, or for transport to a distant mill. While at the station, farmers spent money at the local inns and taverns and bought goods from local merchants. In the antebellum era, many of the commercial buildings resembled the large Greek Revival houses of the era, featuring symmetrical fenestration, prominent cornice returns, and pilasters. Few of these buildings survive.<sup>140</sup>

Not until the decade after the Civil War did a building boom occur on main streets across southwestern Indiana as the railroads brought increased commercial interaction. Inspired by the architecture of the Italian city-states, the dominant style of architecture was the Italianate-influenced commercial building. These two- and three-story commercial buildings featured quoins, belt courses, decorative brackets, and a wide cornice supporting a sloping flat roof. Hoods topped tall, narrow windows, and the first floor façade was usually arcaded.<sup>141</sup> Large numbers of these buildings are extant in southwestern Indiana; indeed, they can be found in towns from Gosport in Owen County to Vincennes in Knox County. This architectural style continued to be popular throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. However, the storefronts of many surviving examples were altered in later years.

Merchants displayed their wealth not only through the building of new commercial structures but also by constructing large homes. In cities and towns across Indiana, fashionable Greek Revival, Italianate, and sometimes Second Empire homes were built from 1850 to 1880, indicative of the rising middle class. Note that extant Second Empire homes are rare because of roofing problems that arose over time.

At the same time that some merchants along routes of transportation were profiting, smaller commercial endeavors also prospered at crossroads throughout southwestern Indiana. These stores were vital connections between the area farmers and a distant world.

According to one merchant in Martin County, a local store carried “silk dress pattern or a fish hook, quinine or a Webster spelling book, sugar or cream of tartar.”<sup>142</sup> Oftentimes little distinguished these commercial buildings from houses of the period.

### *Religion.*

Constitutional freedom allowed Hoosiers to decide which church they would attend.<sup>143</sup> While a wide variety of sects existed in Indiana, those denominations that evangelized renewal and God’s grace, Methodists and Baptists, appealed more to Hoosiers than did most others. Still, the diversity of denominations included Baptist, Baptist Tunker, Christian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Union, Catholic, Universalist, Quaker, Presbyterian, African Methodist Episcopal, and Amish. By 1850, there was even a Jewish synagogue in Evansville.<sup>144</sup>

An influx of Germans into southwestern Indiana, aided by the designation of Evansville as a United States Port of Entry in 1856, resulted in an explosion of German-founded churches.<sup>145</sup> In 1850, there were six Lutheran churches in Posey County alone. By the 1860s, there were seven in that county, and Lutheran and German Catholic churches were sprinkled all over the southern region of the state. A few German families founded St. John’s Evangelist in Warrick County in the 1860s. The Church of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, Indiana, originated in 1873 with immigrants who wanted to worship in their homeland’s tongue.<sup>146</sup>

Germans also influenced the course of religious architecture. Dietrick A. Bohlen, a well-known Indianapolis architect born in Germany, designed Gothic influenced church buildings. Notable is the convent and school at St. Mary-of-the-Woods in Vigo County.<sup>147</sup>

The Amish had moved quietly into Daviess, Martin, and Greene counties in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. This sect had first settled in northern Indiana in 1839 around Berne. Shortly after the Civil War, the Amish began to move to new areas in Indiana. In Daviess County the first Amish settlement was established east of Odon in 1868 or 1869. Another community in nearby Martin County was settled shortly afterwards. Within twenty years, still another Amish settlement sprang up about fifteen miles away.<sup>148</sup> Because the Amish worshipped in their homes, no churches testify to their presence from this era.

As rural settlements gave way to settled towns and cities, church buildings became more impressive—visual proof not only of the growing wealth of their congregations, but also of the success of their towns. The small town of Harrodsburg in Monroe County saw the construction of a small brick Greek Revival church (Monroe 53053), which resembled a “meetinghouse” in form. Other congregations hired architects to design impressive buildings. In 1861, the new Walnut Street Presbyterian Church in Evansville was designed by a Philadelphia architect in a Norman style and was one of the largest buildings in the state.<sup>149</sup>

In this era, religious orders and denominations took responsibility for the social welfare of parishes, congregations, and communities. In a time of high mortality rates, churches

founded orphanages to care for children so that county superintendents of asylums would not indenture them. In Vincennes, a Catholic orphanage for girls was in place in 1848, and St. Vincent's Orphanage for boys opened three years later.<sup>150</sup> In addition, religious organizations opened hospitals. For example, after the Civil War, the old military hospital in Evansville was kept open by the Daughters of Charity and renamed St. Mary's.<sup>151</sup>

#### *Education.*

With the adoption of a new constitution, 1851 brought significant changes to Indiana education as legislators made public schools a priority. The new constitution required the Indiana General Assembly to create a uniform system of common schools and called for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction to oversee the state's schools. William C. Larrabee, a professor at Asbury College (now DePauw University) in Greencastle, was the first superintendent.<sup>152</sup> Even the hard-to-convince residents of Greene County finally joined the movement for public-supported education; in 1851, all but two townships in the county voted in favor of tax-supported "free" schools.<sup>153</sup>

While the new school law did not immediately improve the overall education system in Indiana, it did encourage school building throughout the state and region. In 1853, new schools were built in many Greene County townships.<sup>154</sup> Perhaps this new enthusiasm for publicly supported education also encouraged the construction of a new building for Vincennes University in 1856, after the old building was neglected while state funds went to Indiana and Purdue universities.<sup>155</sup>

As Indiana struggled with its new public school system, seeing reverses in court cases and continued problems with funding, some southwestern Indiana schools were becoming leaders in school reform. In 1860, Princeton in Gibson County began a modern graded school system that grouped students according to skill and age and made teaching more efficient.<sup>156</sup> (Evansville had instituted graded schools before the Civil War.)<sup>157</sup>

With so many resources devoted to the resolution of the war, improvements in education had to wait. In the late 1860s with further revision of school laws, Hoosiers finally seemed comfortable with the ideal and idea of a tax-funded school system. In 1869, the Indiana General Assembly passed a law that gave African Americans access to the public school system, although it allowed for separate schools to be maintained in communities where the black population was large enough to justify a separate facility. In many southwestern Indiana areas, separate schools were the rule no matter how small the African American population.<sup>158</sup>

As the nineteenth century progressed, schools in urban areas began to outpace those in rural locales. As late as 1879, most Indiana school enrollment was in rural townships (72 percent), but urban schools, with a greater tax base, naturally benefited over rural schools.<sup>159</sup> In 1874, Washington, the county seat of Daviess County, had a school enrollment of 827 children. Two years later, the town spent \$40,000 to construct an impressive three-story brick school building, "the pride of Washington citizens."<sup>160</sup> By contrast, in rural Martin County the school enumeration for the entire county was only 412 students.

The county counted no brick schools (a brick building was an indication of modernity) among its seven schoolhouses and still used a log school in one township.<sup>161</sup> And while most rural communities could only afford elementary schools, the county seat towns of Sullivan and Washington both erected high schools in the 1870s.<sup>162</sup>

Rural schools remained a source of concern for Indiana educators for many decades. Education proponents were pleased, however, with the opening of the state Normal School (now Indiana State University) for the training of teachers in Terre Haute in 1870.<sup>163</sup> Normal schools also sprang up in the towns of Sullivan in Sullivan County (1872), Mitchell in Lawrence County (1880), and Bruceville (1879) in Knox County.<sup>164</sup>

#### *Intellectual and Cultural Activity.*

As Indiana began to change from a frontier to an industrial state, interest in intellectual and cultural pursuits grew. Although—and perhaps because—many in the state remained illiterate, in 1852 the general assembly passed a law authorizing library associations to raise money by selling stock. Most associations were confined to large cities. For example, the Evansville Library Association started in 1855; Indianapolis founded a library after the Civil War.<sup>165</sup> In 1856, the general assembly passed legislation to provide for township libraries. In Lawrence County alone this legislation prompted the construction of eight library buildings.<sup>166</sup> Undoubtedly this affected the quality of Hoosiers' leisure time.

Most towns of any size had at least one weekly newspaper, if not a daily paper. For example, in 1850 Terre Haute boasted two papers. In that day and age, local news was exchanged at the mill, barbershop, church, or other place of communal gathering; newspapers carried stories of national and international importance or other informational pieces about a variety of subjects, with a considerable focus on health. Telegraph lines carried these stories from the sources to the newspaper office. In southwestern Indiana, the O'Rielly Line ran from Lafayette along the Wabash River to Vincennes and Evansville.<sup>167</sup>

These newspapers not only conveyed news, they also educated, sometimes carrying installments of novels or the text of speeches. Blatant in announcing their political affiliations compared to today, newspapers were instruments of political influence and sometimes not very careful in the credibility of their comments. In small towns newspapers were printed in small shops. In larger towns with dailies, the newspapers often did other types of printing as well, and therefore needed larger quarters. By 1880, Indiana had more than forty daily newspapers; Evansville alone had five and Terre Haute three.<sup>168</sup>

After 1851, towns were becoming a bit more cosmopolitan, and interest in music and the arts increased. Urban Germans founded musical societies, and towns of every size began constructing "opera halls," where plays and musicals were performed. In Terre Haute, Dowling Hall was the site of theatrical performances and lectures after the Civil War; in the 1870s, Naylor's Opera House, with a seating capacity of 1400, was built. Lectures might include popular topics such as temperance, suffrage, and social welfare issues.<sup>169</sup>

### *Leisure.*

The majority of Hoosiers enjoyed less highbrow entertainment. Everyone enjoyed the circus, in part because the menagerie proved to be delightful.<sup>170</sup> People joined in community celebrations, such as parades celebrating the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. In 1851, an English visitor to Indiana took note of the July 4<sup>th</sup> celebration in Terre Haute. Similar to those that took place “in every town of the United States,” the festivities in Terre Haute featured citizens dressed in “Sunday clothes,” shops were closed for the day, a procession of school children carried flags, and in the evening there were fireworks.<sup>171</sup> Several young ladies from St. Mary-of-the-Woods attended the day’s activities with great enjoyment; it was the only day of the year they journeyed beyond the convent grounds.<sup>172</sup>

Beginning in the 1850s in most regions, county agricultural fairs provided a once-a-year celebration of the farmers’ hard work. These fairs were a cause for pride and an opportunity for recreation and visiting.

Indiana was a mature state, losing the remnants of its frontier past by 1870. Hoosiers, once proud of their rugged individualism, now sought to conform to the standards of Eastern Seaboard Brahmins. Shopping was now sometimes done for recreation alone. Even in small town Indiana customers now sought luxury items. This explains why, in 1870, the town of Sullivan counted three jewelry shops in its business district.<sup>173</sup>

By the next decade, J. M. Brite, a dairyman and ice cream dealer in Knight Township, Vanderburgh County, advertised the manicured croquet grounds attached to his home on Washington Avenue, where his customers could while away time playing croquet, a true leisure time activity, as well as eating ice cream.<sup>174</sup>

### *Conclusion.*

The years from 1850 to 1880 were dominated by war and thoughts of war—long before and after the actual event. Railroads played an important part in role in the linking of the north and in subsequent industrial development. Towns were settled, towns gained prominence, and towns shriveled and died purely through the absence or presence of the railroad. Examples of the three circumstances abound throughout the region. This was an era in which the foundations were being laid for forty years of relative prosperity known as the “golden age of Indiana.”



### **1881–1920: Indiana’s Golden Age**

The years from 1881 to 1920 marked a great transformation in the lives of ordinary Americans. On a national level, the consequences of industrialization were felt as transportation and communications underwent a revolution: factories grew in size and number, migrants flooded the cities, and, especially after 1914, nationalism was on the rise. In cities and towns, people struggled to adapt to the increasing depersonalization of society and to exert some control over the world around them and its unpredictability. As a result, middle class reform, progressivism, activism by laborers and farmers punctuated the era.

The years from 1881 to 1920 are known as the “golden age” in Indiana history. Although this period was not without its ups and downs, generally this was a time of innovation, expansion, and prosperity. Farms grew in size and productivity as machines began to do some of the work of farm families. New ideas were developed in industry, and the economy evolved from one based mostly on agriculture to one with a strong industrial component. Indeed, industrialization became the main force in Hoosier’s lives, but it was not without cost.

As in other areas of Indiana, industrial growth came to the cities, if not always the towns, of southwestern Indiana. There was an exodus from farms to the cities of Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and to a lesser extent, Washington, for employment opportunities. However, many towns in the hilly areas of southwestern Indiana stagnated during this era. Towns tied to the coal industry boomed and died prompted by the discovery of coal veins and their eventual depletion. The growing cities in southwestern Indiana were located not in the center of this region, but on the fringes, and were connected by rail to the world outside.<sup>175</sup>

Much of southwestern Indiana retained its rural character during this golden age. In the fertile flatlands, farm families built “German T” houses, Italianate dwellings, Queen Anne residences, and Folk Victorian and National-style houses, as well as large barns and a multitude of outbuildings needed to house horses, herds of cattle, and farm tools and implements. In the less fertile, hilly areas of Lawrence, Martin, Owen, and Monroe counties, however, some farmland was already depleted; tobacco farming or over-farming had worn out the soil. Farmers in those areas did not share in the prosperity of the rest of the area and thus many of them continued to use buildings from the previous era. The built environment of southwestern Indiana reflects the economic disparity of the golden age.

#### *Government and Politics.*

According to historian Robert Weibe, this era was characterized by a “search for order”; public buildings reflect this. The Columbian Exposition of 1892, which brought the City Beautiful Movement to the fore, exerted little influence over the small towns of southwestern Indiana, but even there public architecture reflected a desire for order and harmo-

ny.<sup>176</sup> This was a time of growing government involvement in the lives of ordinary Hoosiers and government on all levels was much more active and proactive than ever before, as evidenced in the built environment.

*National.* With the end of Reconstruction in 1877, the presence of the national government became more visible in cities and towns. The federal government built courthouses, office buildings, and post offices throughout the state to make it more convenient for local people to carry out their personal and government-related business. New federal courthouses were built at Terre Haute in 1887 and Bloomington in 1912. Bloomington's was a limestone Beaux Arts Federal Building. In Washington, Indiana, a Neoclassical Revival post office was built in 1916—a prime example of the trend toward the construction of solid, classical-style post offices that continued over the next twenty years.

*State.* In 1888, the state of Indiana finished construction of its second state capitol. Built of oolitic limestone from Monroe, Lawrence, and Owen counties, the new building reflected Indiana's desire to present an image of stability and modernity. Indeed, the building contained space for all three offices of state on well-landscaped grounds near the heart of the capital city.<sup>177</sup>

Indiana celebrated its centennial in 1916 by holding parades and pageants and by establishing state parks that called to mind the pioneer past, a past that was already rapidly vanishing. This year marked accomplishments for the conservation movement and the state park movement in Indiana.<sup>178</sup> McCormick's Creek State Park and Spring Mill State Park, both in this study area, date to this era.

*County.* As in other areas of Indiana, counties began to build more visible buildings as symbols of their stability and presence in the local community. As a result, in this era courthouses were constructed, such as the Greene County Courthouse built in 1885, the Dubois County Courthouse built from 1909 to 1911, and the Owen County Courthouse built in 1910, all variations of the Classical Revival (sometimes called Neoclassical Revival) style. Monroe County built its new courthouse in the Beaux Arts style in 1910, perhaps to complement its newly constructed Federal Building in the same style. The Vigo County Courthouse stands out in this era as one of the few Second Empire-style buildings; built in 1884, it is listed in the National Register.

Counties also began to build orphanages following a long and hard-felt depression during which the rolls of county poor farms rose. Under pressure from social reformers, who believed environment was a key element in the perpetuation of crime and poverty, the Indiana General Assembly authorized counties to build orphanages in 1881, when it was discovered that orphans were living in county poor asylums with adults.<sup>179</sup> In southwestern Indiana, Daviess County constructed a Queen Anne-style county orphanage and hospital in 1893; the building no longer stands.

*Municipal.* Cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began to provide modern services for their citizens. As noted previously, a few of the larger cities began to provide fire service around the Civil War. By the end of the golden age, even small towns, such as Pimento in Vigo County, could count a fire station (Vigo 55013) as one of their modern amenities.

Larger cities installed sewer systems, added gas and electric service, and paved streets during this era. Some paved their streets with bricks after Washington, Indiana, did so. Most brick paving has been covered with asphalt in recent decades, but evidence can occasionally be seen in alleys.<sup>180</sup>

Larger towns and cities enhanced their status by constructing halls in which to conduct the business of the city. Note the prominent Neoclassical Revival-style Washington City Hall built in 1916, the town of Spencer's distinctive Richardsonian Romanesque Town Hall and Fire House, erected in 1897–98, Terre Haute's Romanesque Revival jail built in 1908, as well as the Bloomington City Hall, already mentioned.

#### *Demographics/Race/Ethnicity.*

In 1920, the population of Indiana was more than 92 percent white and native born, only a slightly lower percentage than was recorded forty years before.<sup>181</sup> In an era characterized by eastern European immigration nationally, few towns and cities of the twenty-six counties of southwestern Indiana experienced such an influx. Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis, all located at the periphery of the study area, received newcomers primarily from other states in the Midwest or elsewhere in Indiana. The number of African Americans living in urban areas increased, but again, these were migrants from Indiana, states in the Midwest, or Kentucky. By 1920, Indiana's population had flowed northward and toward urban areas from the southern rural areas.

Germans made up the largest ethnic group in southwestern Indiana. Even the native-born of German descent still spoke German in southern enclaves in Dubois, Posey, and Vanderburgh counties. Tradition also persisted in building techniques in this era. Frequently, this population constructed "German T" houses. According to Dennis Au, the two-story, center-gable house type in a "T" plan, drew its inspiration from the Flurkuchenhaus, a German vernacular house.<sup>182</sup> Typically a combination summer kitchen/smoke house was constructed to the rear.

African Americans were about 2.8 percent of the population of Indiana in 1920 (up from 2 percent in 1880), and most lived in cities and towns.<sup>183</sup> By 1900 the number of rural black settlements was dwindling, although Lyles's Station in Gibson County continued to thrive into the twentieth century. Evansville's black population doubled in size from 1880 to 1920, to about 12 percent of its residents.<sup>184</sup> However, by 1900 many of that city's African American citizens were beginning to head north to industrial areas where work was more plentiful.

Surprisingly, the percentage of African-American citizens in some small towns was higher than in urban Evansville. The population of Rockport in Spencer County was nearly 20 percent African American; Mount Vernon in Posey County counted more than 17 percent of its citizens as black; and Princeton's African-American populace in Gibson County was 13 percent.<sup>185</sup> As was typically the case during the period, most of the cities and towns in southwestern Indiana had neighborhoods made up primarily of African American residents, although there is little to distinguish the architecture of this group from any other.

*Social Reform/Public Welfare.*

*Public Health.* One of the areas in which Hoosiers felt the reforming impulse was public health. In response to the calls for scientific study of the relationship between health, environment, and deviant behavior, awareness of public health was heightened. Although on the agenda for much of the 1870s, it was not until 1881 that the Indiana General Assembly created a Board of Public Health, responsible for collecting vital statistics, investigating disease, and making sanitary inspections.<sup>186</sup>

For many years, religious groups had operated hospitals in cities and towns. As noted previously, the Sisters of Charity in 1872 established the first public hospital in Evansville, located in the former marine hospital. A decade later the Roman Catholic Church in Terre Haute established St. Anthony Hospital.<sup>187</sup> Then in 1892, Protestant laity and clergy established Evansville's second hospital, Deaconess Hospital, in a large building at the corner of Mary and Iowa streets.<sup>188</sup>

The philanthropy of individuals was the underpinning of care for the elderly and the ill. In 1912, Job Freeman, the owner of a coalmine in Greene County, donated his home for use as the Linton hospital. The town continued to use this large Free Classic-style house as a hospital until the 1970s, though it has since been torn down.<sup>189</sup> In Terre Haute, industrialist Edward P. Fairbanks was the benefactor of the Clara Fairbanks Home for aged women, which was established in 1920 and then moved into a larger building in 1924.

Several sanitariums were established in this era to treat illnesses such as tuberculosis. In Martinsville, people came for the treatments at the Martinsville Sanitarium (Morgan 64026) and the New Highland Mineral Springs Sanitarium (Morgan 64002), both of which are extant. Similarly, the Terre Haute Sanitarium (later known as Union Hospital) was built in 1892. The Union Hospital Historic District encompasses the area around the second hospital built in 1925.

As one might expect, this was an era of the professionalization of medicine and the field of nursing. Although many doctors still made house calls, they often established offices in their homes. In the tiny village of St. Wendell in Vanderburgh County, Dr. Wilhelmus built an office adjacent to his home around 1911 to serve the health needs of nearby rural people. His American Foursquare home and small office building still stand (Posey 06006).

The reforming impulse extended to care for the poor, dependent, and mentally ill. In this era, the Protestant sector of Indiana was gripped by proponents of the Social Gospel, such as Oscar McCulloch in Indianapolis, who was concerned about the so-called "gypsies" in rural areas that he believed exhibited high levels of incest, idiocy, transience, and infant mortality. McCulloch and other like-minded individuals were in large part responsible for the Indiana General Assembly establishing the State Board of Charities in 1889 to oversee institutions that cared for the poor and the dependent, especially those living in state prisons, hospitals, and orphanages.<sup>190</sup> The following year, the Southern Hospital of Evansville was set up to deal with mental health problems in the southwest; it was one of three such hospitals established in Indiana within a two-year period.<sup>191</sup>

While social reformers were concerned with the problems of the rural poor, reform also extended to the plight of the poor living in urban areas. In Indianapolis, Flanner House and Christamore House were settlement houses established to shelter and feed the poor.<sup>192</sup> In Evansville, Albion Fellows Bacon was especially active in dealing with the problems of the poor and the sick. As a result of her crusading spirit, a model apartment building was named for her in Evansville.<sup>193</sup> The Albion, built in 1909, still stands, along with nearby Ingle Terrace, Van Cleave Flats, and Rose Terrace—all reflections of the reforming impulse designed by Evansville architect Clifford Shoppell.

Another element of social reform in this era, the “playground movement” was part of the progressive effort to alleviate the plight of poor children. It was believed that the character and safety of children would be improved by playing on playgrounds in structured activity, instead of on the street.<sup>194</sup> Concurrent with this, schools began establishing playgrounds as well. Although no sites associated with this movement have been identified, they likely exist.

Social reformers also spread out across southwestern Indiana lecturing on issues such as women’s suffrage (known as the woman’s movement) and Prohibition. Nationally known speakers, such as Susan B. Anthony and members of the Anti-Saloon League, spoke at opera houses and meetinghouses across the state hoping to convince others of their position. While Protestants tended to embrace Prohibition, it met with strong resistance in areas with a high number of Roman Catholics. No related sites have been identified, but further, directed research in Tier 2 of this study may reveal their existence.

Both suffrage and temperance were middle-class reform movements, but socialism, a growing political movement during this period, was considered much more radical. Large industrial cities often had a working-class press associated with the Workingman’s Party, but Terre Haute attracted national attention with the presence of Eugene Debs. Debs, a former railroad worker, had seen the injustices perpetuated in the workplace. He touted socialism as a way to mitigate the harsh effects of capitalism. Socialism never attracted much of a following in Indiana except in coal mining areas, although Debs garnered enough political support to run for president on the Socialist ticket in 1900.<sup>195</sup> The Eugene V. Debs House in Vigo County is a National Historic Landmark.

In rural areas of southwestern Indiana, vigilante groups, such as the White Caps and Horse Thief Protection Association, sought extra-legal reforms in the extreme as they tried to enforce morality on white southerners. They also targeted African Americans, especially if they felt that the legal system was not performing adequately. Because these were clandestine groups, little is known about them or how they were organized, and no building associated with any of these groups is known to survive.<sup>196</sup>

#### *Transportation.*

The years from 1880 to 1920 were a transitional period in the history of transportation. Horse-drawn buggies traveled the roads alongside bicycles and motorized vehicles. Roads remained primitive, with a majority of rural roads being dirt or gravel, although towns began upgrading their streets to gravel and brick. Railroads and interurban lines com-

manded passenger traffic. Railroads transported the majority of goods to and from distant markets.

*Roads.* While many roads remained in poor condition by modern standards, they did improve. According to a number of authorities, the major impetus for formal programs of “good roads” building and maintenance was twofold: the rapid growth in popularity in bicycle use in the 1890s and the desire for rural free delivery of the U.S. mails that swept the hinterlands at the turn of the century. The corvee system of road maintenance and repair remained in use until the early twentieth century in many counties, when county commissioners took over this function.

After 1900, the popularizing of the automobile drew demands from the motoring public and automobile manufacturers for more and better roads. Surprisingly, the farm-to-market needs of the farmer did not provide as strong a stimulus to road building efforts as might be expected. Before the 1890s, many of the roads used by farmers to reach markets or rail shipment points were well-maintained toll roads operated by private individuals.<sup>197</sup> No known examples of tollhouses remain.

State legislators answered public demands for action on roads in 1919–1920 with the establishment of the Indiana Highway Commission. The commission was given the responsibility for operating and maintaining a projected 3,200-mile network of state highways created from existing public roadways. Roads and bridges that the state inherited from the counties were generally in deplorable condition, a situation detrimental to southwestern Indiana’s agricultural and coal-producing centers that still relied on road transportation to reach railheads.<sup>198</sup>

The automobile transformed the landscape of southwestern Indiana. Life centered on this new means of transportation, especially after Henry Ford reduced the cost so that it was within the grasp of most middle-class and many working-class Americans. Gas stations, automobile showrooms, and repair shops gave new function to some buildings and others designed specifically for the automobile began to be built. Initially, cars were stored in barns and carriage houses. As early as the 1910s, however, new homes were constructed with a shelter or building (either attached or detached) in which to house the automobile.

*Bridges.* It was necessary to construct bridges in order for roads to be functional in all seasons of the year; regional bridges were key elements in the eventual success of the road network. In the early to mid-nineteenth century their design and materials ran the gamut from early log structures built by locals to wooden-truss covered bridges built by professionals. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, iron- and steel-truss bridges were being constructed of materials shipped to the bridge site from distant fabricators, and in the twentieth century bridge building turned to concrete and steel spans, many of which still function on county roads.

The importance of metal bridges to a county’s economic welfare is apparent in the care and attention to detail demonstrated by various county commissions as they deliberated over the best possible bridge for the least amount of money. These metal bridges became common to the landscape of every county in southwestern Indiana. There were isolated metal-truss bridges built in the region prior to 1890. In Greene, Daviess, Gibson,

Vanderburgh, and Sullivan counties, the heyday of metal bridge construction occurred during the period from 1890 to 1915. Although some of these metal bridges remain, they have, by and large, been replaced by more modern structures. Although a railroad bridge crossed the Ohio River at Evansville as early as 1895, no bridge for any other vehicles crossed the Ohio River in southwestern Indiana until 1932.<sup>199</sup> Until this time, ferries shuttled people and goods across the Ohio's expanses.

*Railroads.* By 1880, railroads linked major towns in southwestern Indiana. The Baltimore and Ohio, the only line running completely across southern Indiana, linked the state of Ohio to Lawrence, Martin, Daviess, and Knox counties. Daviess County had the additional benefit of repair shops located in Washington (Daviess 33001-007). In 1889, when the railroad shops were built, they were the largest in the state. In 1975, after years of abandonment, the Historic American Engineering Record surveyed the shops.<sup>200</sup>

The Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway brought connecting service to Lawrence, Martin, Daviess, Greene, and Vigo counties. Sometimes known as the "mineral route," the Southern Railway linked coal- and limestone-rich counties of the southwest with Louisville and points south. The Illinois Central connected Marion, Johnson, Monroe, Green, and Sullivan counties with Illinois.

By 1920, all counties in the southwest had access to rail transportation and the consolidation of the steam railway system was under way. Across southwestern Indiana, remnants of this transportation system remain in the landscape, rail lines, and depots.<sup>201</sup> Few depots from this era still stand; the Classical Revival Princeton L & N Railroad Depot (Gibson 24020), built around 1895, is a rare survivor.

*Interurbans.* Although not as large a force in the transportation of people and things in southwestern Indiana as elsewhere in the state, electric railways, or interurbans, of the early twentieth century provided service to a number of major population centers in the region. In the first decade of the twentieth century interurban service was established between a number of towns, such as Terre Haute with Indianapolis to the east, Sullivan to the south, and Clinton to the north. Rail connections linked Evansville to Mt. Vernon, Richland, Boonville, and Princeton in a network that also served many intermediate stops. Designed mainly for passenger service, interurbans also provided limited freight hauling between their various stops.<sup>202</sup>

By the 1920s, interurbans were beginning to lose ground to the automobile. Their tracks built of lightweight steel buckled under heavy loads and traffic. Their small, lightweight cars wore out easily and jumped tracks. By the early 1930s, as the Great Depression took its toll on travel and commerce, interurbans were doomed. Other than the interurban stop shelter in Sullivan (Sullivan 23006), little remains of the interurban and its physical presence on the landscape. Tracks and roadbeds have been torn up or paved over and structures have been demolished to make way for more modern buildings.<sup>203</sup> Not often credited for their effect on community building, these small, limited service rail lines, which operated for only a short time, were in some instances instrumental in combining many small communities into larger regional centers. The quick interchange of news, commerce, and personal travel that these rail lines allowed did much to weave the threads of many communities into the fabric of the region.

### *Agriculture.*

The years between 1880 and 1920 are generally recognized as an era of prosperity for farming. Production increased, and, especially after 1900, commodity prices rose. Innovations in machinery propelled the new prosperity in farming. This new machinery helped increase production in the fertile lowlands, although it really did not aid those in the hilly uplands where machinery was difficult to use. It was during this era that many of the farmsteads associated in the public's mind with Hoosier farming were being built. Ironically, as the farm's physical environment was being transformed, rural demographics began to change as youth left rural areas and farm work for city jobs. By 1920 more people in Indiana lived in urban areas for the first time in the state's history.

Corn remained the main crop grown on southwestern Indiana farms, although some farms in the region produced specialty crops. In the lowlands of Posey, Gibson, Knox, and other counties of the Wabash Valley, farmers raised watermelons and cantaloupes on scattered farmsteads. Tobacco continued to be a crop grown in Warrick and Spencer counties by "renters and tenants" who paid scant attention to the negative effects this crop had upon the soil of the area.<sup>204</sup> Almost every farm continued to grow fruit and its own vegetables. However, with the introduction of the canning industry in Indiana around the turn of the century, vegetables, especially tomatoes, corn, and peas, began to be grown for outside production. So common and widespread were orchards that it was difficult to grow fruit for sale. However, in 1899, the Indiana Horticultural Society bought a tract of land in Lawrence County to establish an experimental orchard to improve the quality of apples in Indiana.<sup>205</sup> It is not known if any buildings or structures remain from that endeavor.

Farmers also raised cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, horses and mules. Even in 1920, horses and mules accounted for the power on most farms in Indiana. For much of the state, horses were used more often than mules, except in southwestern Indiana where mules were more often in the field. By World War I, horse breeding had become an important activity on southwestern farms, and almost every county fair had a horseracing event.<sup>206</sup>

This era saw a transformation of the landscape of the farm in the fertile lands of southwestern Indiana. Elegant new farmhouses were built in Queen Anne, Italianate, and Stick styles, and a host of vernacular dwellings with basic forms, such as the German-T and gabled ell, were ornamented with simple Victorian or classical trim. Summer kitchens, where the farm family gathered for meals during warm months, were located behind the farmhouse, conveniently near the well and smokehouse. Windmills and hand pumps brought water to the surface. Granaries, large dairy and storage barns, along with utility buildings and orchards, were located in a separate area of the farmyard. Farmsteads that illustrate this era in the history of Indiana agriculture have a definite internal pattern of use and appearance.

Agricultural buildings in particular reflect the major changes that took place in farming during this era. Farmers constructed larger framed stock barns with shelter and feeding facilities for their animals all placed under one roof and with breeding facilities nearby. As livestock and dairy farming grew and the demand for silage and fodder increased after the turn of the century, the need for storage increased. While there were only about fifty



silos in the state in 1892, this number increased dramatically after the turn of the century. The earliest silos were rectangular, but they later assumed their familiar cylindrical shape. Silos normally were built adjacent to stock or dairy barns for efficiency in feeding animals. Extant examples often have metal bands and turn buckles to help maintain the integrity of the structure.<sup>207</sup>

Other farm buildings also signaled changes in farming in southwestern Indiana. With more equipment, the farmer needed buildings for storage and repair of his growing inventory of machinery and tools. Specialization in crops, better breeding practices for animals, better hybrid seeds for higher yields, and a division of labor in agriculture called for specialized buildings and storage facilities.

Two particularly noteworthy barn types arose during this era. The first is the rare polygonal barn, at least one of which is still in Vigo Township, Knox County. Round barns are another unusual property type. According to John T. Hanou's *A Round Indiana*, there were only twelve extant in southwestern Indiana in 1985. There are fewer still today; two of those identified by Hanou are gone. Two are in the study area: Vigo 55016 and the Thomas Singleton Round Barn (Daviness 35005).

The desire for agricultural education grew around the turn of the century. Farmers' associations were founded and educational journals were published. In addition, 4-H groups were established as a way to educate the youth about innovative means of farming.<sup>208</sup>

In 1919, as this era of prosperity drew to a close, farmers organized the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Association, later the Indiana Farm Bureau. The working class had already been organized into labor unions for decades and businessmen had commercial clubs, employers' associations, and other similar groups. The Farm Bureau became an educative and lobbying association for farmers.<sup>209</sup>

### *Industry.*

Indiana as a whole underwent an industrial transformation during this era. Small shops producing small amounts of goods for local consumption were the norm for the period immediately following the Civil War, but by 1900 Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis had become manufacturing centers. Eventually, Vincennes and Bloomington would join the ranks of manufacturing centers but to a lesser degree. In a number of isolated communities, specialty items became the mainstay of the manufacturing base.

By 1900, Evansville led southwestern Indiana in the number of furniture factories with eighteen in operation; Terre Haute was a distant second with six factories turning out wooden furniture. In the 1910 Census, Evansville was credited with twenty-six factories that produced furniture and refrigerators (ice boxes); Terre Haute's furniture making segment of the local economy was shrinking by that time. Evidence of Evansville's prominent furniture making history remains at the old Craddock Furniture Company factory (Vanderburgh 53751), the Reitz & Schnite Furniture Manufacturing Company (Vanderburgh 53398), and the Karges Furniture Company (Vanderburgh 53623).<sup>210</sup>

As noted in the previous chapter, the city of Jasper in Dubois County was prominent in the business of furniture manufacturing. The oldest of these enterprises, the Jasper Desk Company, got its start in business in 1879. Still in operation, the company's activities center on two factory buildings constructed in 1896 and 1912. Other cities in southwestern Indiana that have extensive furniture production histories are Martinsville with its famous Old Hickory Furniture, Bloomington, and Tell City.

From almost the beginning of settlement, grain milling operations were important to the economy of the region, although the earliest examples driven by waterpower are no longer in evidence except as refurbished relics. Flour and gristmills, powered by turbines, steam, and later by electricity, were important segments of the manufacturing sector. In 1900, Evansville and Terre Haute had twelve and seven mills, respectively, engaged in producing flour and other grain-based cereal products.

In a continuation of earlier trends, the main population centers of Terre Haute and Evansville led the region in manufacturing. Vincennes re-entered the manufacturing arena and was enumerated in the 1910 Census. The five major areas enumerated in the early decades of the twentieth century were blacksmithing, flour and grist milling, foundry and metal works, furniture, and meatpacking. By 1914, the *Abstract of the Census of Manufactures* added Bloomington to the list of manufacturing centers, although it ranked significantly behind the other centers in the region. Bloomington's value of productivity was approximately one-eighth that of Evansville and approximately one-fourth that of Terre Haute.<sup>211</sup>

*Coal.* By the mid-1880s, coal was being mined throughout the southwestern region of Indiana. As one deposit was mined out, either by the shaft, slope, or stripping method, producers moved on to already acquired land in other counties of Indiana. In 1880 the state geologist noted that the "promise for the future from these treasure houses [coal mines] is grand." Indeed, the Indiana coalfield stretched across much of southwestern Indiana.<sup>212</sup>

At times coal was found near the surface but sometimes the seams ran as many as three hundred feet below the surface. Shafts were sunk into the ground where miners worked the seam with pick and shovel.<sup>213</sup> Safety became a concern with men working so far below the surface. In 1880, the Black Creek Coal Mine Number 1 (Greene 25019) opened; its coke oven still stands, although the Department of Natural Resources sealed it for safety reasons. In 1881, the Jackson Hill mine opened in Sullivan County and employed close to 225 men. The same mine suffered a calamity in 1913 when a dust explosion killed five and injured 30 workers.<sup>214</sup> Accidents such as this were not as common as might be thought, but many communities experienced similar tragic circumstances that either directly or tangentially affected the area's entire population.

Sometime towns were established to support the coal industry. In the 1880s, in Greene County, the Island Coal Company opened a shaft mine and developed the town of Island City, complete with a company store and housing, along the rail line.<sup>215</sup> The Island City Cemetery (Greene 25043) is a reminder of the once bustling company town. About the

same time, Coal City in Owen County came into existence as the discovery of coal and the arrival of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad coincided to bring prosperity to a new community. A simply designed railroad depot (Owen 51022) built in 1919 (an earlier depot burned down) stands as a reminder of busier times in which coal mining was an important activity.

Strip mining began around 1904.<sup>216</sup> As more and more producers opted to strip mine, the face of the landscape changed significantly. While the recognizable image of the coal tipple and the associated powerhouse around those areas mined by the shaft- or slope-mining methods became less prevalent, the scars associated with strip mining increased in number and degree. Running parallel with the history of coal mining in Indiana was the growth of the rail system that made possible the transportation of coal and limestone from southwestern Indiana sources to markets around the country and the world. As coal resources were discovered and developed in the region, railroads such as the Monon, which owed much of its prosperity to freight hauling of coal and limestone, merged with, consolidated with, and took over competitors to assure themselves of access to the business of moving things and people.

*Oil.* The discovery of oil in Terre Haute in 1865 motivated more drillers to broaden their search for other deposits in the region in following decades. The development of the oil industry in Indiana toddled along at a relatively slow pace for another few decades until the demand for oil and new technology hastened growth.<sup>217</sup>

The oil industry rose and fell during the four decades of this era. In 1891, William Wright drilled the Evans Gas Well north of Princeton, but it was not until 1902 that a consortium of local businessmen put together the Interstate Oil and Gas Company to drill a number of wells on 3,000 acres of leased land around Princeton in Gibson County. The very next year a major strike in Princeton marked the beginnings of the heyday of commercial oil production in Indiana. The find in Gibson County spurred the search for oil in portions of Daviess, Martin, Pike, and Sullivan counties.<sup>218</sup> By 1904, the state produced a peak of 11 million barrels. However, the numbers steadily decreased thereafter and Indiana oil fields were near depletion in 1920.

*Quarrying.* By the mid-1890s, there were twenty-eight active oolitic limestone quarries in the state generating more than two million dollars a year and employing 1,431 men.<sup>219</sup> Changes in architectural tastes in the last decades of the nineteenth century led to a massive wave of monumental stone construction of federal buildings, statehouses, churches, and large private residences. Nationally, by 1919, oolitic limestone was the most popular exterior stone material for these large-scale projects, with Indiana producing 4.9 million cubic feet. The state reached its peak production in 1928, with 15.9 million cubic feet of limestone quarried.<sup>220</sup>

In the early 1880s, several technological changes moved the quarrying industry forward in a great bound. The efficiency and capacity of quarries increased with the use of the channeling machine (which made the initial cuts in the stone), the steam derrick (which moved large blocks of stone), semi-finishing machines, gang saws, and overhead traveling cranes.

Quarrying companies saved money by shipping finished products rather than rough unfinished blocks.

Quarries mark the landscape of Lawrence, Monroe, and Greene counties. In Lawrence County, for example, the town of Oolitic took its name from the limestone mined there. Similarly, the area where quarry workers lived during this period along Victor Oolitic Road in Monroe County, named for the employer, the Victor Oolitic Stone Company. Sometimes, rail spurs run to abandoned quarries and housing that once served workers.

*Clay and other minerals.* Southwestern Indiana contained abundant supplies of clay and shale and lesser amounts of other mineral deposits. Clay was used for the production of drain tile and common bricks. By 1880, Indiana led the nation in drain-tile production, with factories in Terre Haute and Evansville. Kaolin clay from Greene County and “Indianite” clay in Lawrence County were mined for pottery. In addition, counties in southwestern Indiana produced diatomaceous earth and mineral pigments for paints.<sup>221</sup>

#### *Commerce.*

The buildings of Main Street reflect the prosperity of the golden age, a time of growth for many cities and towns. County-seat towns had a commercial advantage because people coming to transact political business often shopped at area stores. But other towns also grew as centers of trade due to transportation advantages, proximity to natural resources, or because they were centers of commerce controlled by the coal companies. In larger towns and cities, small suburban trade centers began to develop outside the primary commercial areas.

The commercial centers of towns throughout the region usually featured at least one or two blocks of two- and three-story commercial buildings, primarily of brick construction. Larger towns and cities boasted substantial commercial districts. Sometimes very utilitarian in design, but often embellished with Queen Anne, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, or Neoclassical Revival details, commercial buildings housed a variety of businesses. These included dry goods, general merchandise, professional offices, hotels, banks, and, by the first decade of the twentieth century, chain stores such as five-and-dimes. In addition, mills and other industrial businesses often grew up along railroad tracks and near waterways, usually housed in large, utilitarian buildings.

Approaching the turn of the century, the skyline-dominating edifices of fraternal orders signaled the popularity of these organizations in the ecology of small towns and large cities in Indiana. These fraternal orders met in upper-floor lodges and often rented out the lower storefronts of their buildings to shopkeepers. By 1884, the small town of Hobbieville in Greene County had three fraternal orders housed on the second floors of the buildings on its town square.<sup>222</sup> Fred Matthews, Worshipful Master of the Ellettsville Masonic Lodge, oversaw the dedication of that town’s new limestone lodge building in 1895.<sup>223</sup>

While many county-seat towns developed into thriving commercial centers, other towns in southwestern Indiana experienced commercial growth as a result of the shaft mines established by coal companies in the late nineteenth century. In addition to examples noted

above, the Midland Coal Company founded the town of Midland in 1884 and businesses flourished during the life of the mine. However, little remains to testify to the historic commercial activity of this coal town.<sup>224</sup> Although coal companies laid out some of these towns, often the sinking of a shaft near an existing town spurred it to grow, especially if it was already located along a railroad. Such was the case at Princeton in Gibson County.

Commerce also grew at stops along the railroad. Farmers sold and shipped grain from the mills along the tracks. The Harris and Bell Mill (Daviess 26002) near the railroad in Montgomery, like others throughout the region, was a collection point for area farmers and a logical place to provide for local commercial needs. In addition, hotels and restaurants catered to the needs of rail travelers. The now defunct Switz City Hotel (Greene 36006), a Queen Anne building built around 1880, was conveniently located next to the railroad track in Switz City.

In larger towns and cities, small suburban trade centers began to develop as businesses and neighborhoods were developed at greater distances from primary commercial districts. For example, the Hogan Tavern was built near the railroad yards in Washington to serve local railroad workers. Since that time, the city of Washington has encircled the working-class suburb. Similarly, in larger cities such as Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis, small centers of commerce (groceries, taverns, and dry goods businesses) developed in suburban centers that are now part of the city proper.

### *Religion.*

According to historian Clifton Phillips, there were many religious sects in Indiana in the era 1880-1920, but most of those sects were Protestant. By the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century settlements had given way to “settled” towns and cities and more ornate churches replaced modest buildings, a reflection of the general prosperity of the golden age. In many towns, church buildings offered impressive visual proof not only of the wealth of their congregations, but also of the success of the town. However, in some rural settings churches did not fare so well. In a study made by the Presbyterian Church in Indiana, it was found that in Daviess County, half of the rural churches were failing and most had no resident pastor.<sup>225</sup>

In the German areas of southwestern Indiana, however, the church often defined community. Roman Catholic churches were located on hills to symbolize the centrality of religion in life. In addition to the church, parishes often built schools, rectories, and convents and established cemeteries as proof that the church was part of each stage of life. The community oftentimes took the name of the parish, and when the railroads established a stop near one of these churches, the stop took the name of the parish. Such was the case in Gibson County; the railroad stop near St. James Church (Gibson 45024) became St. James Station.

Roman Catholic parishes continued to build new churches, especially as the numbers of parishioners grew. In 1886, St. Simons Catholic church in Daviess County erected a “magnificent” new building. By that year, the campus of St. Simons already included two large brick school buildings, one for girls and one for boys, and boasted a membership of 200 families.<sup>226</sup>

Protestant revivalism flourished during this era, perhaps to energize flagging congregations. The concept of the camp meeting had begun to disappear, but in its place were large churches with Sunday schools that began to develop recreational facilities for the congregation. In the 1880s, the Disciples of Christ established Bethany Assembly as a meeting site.<sup>227</sup>

As noted previously in the discussion on social reform, a new group of Protestant liberals began to preach the Social Gospel, aimed at alleviating the plight of the urban poor. In southwestern Indiana, Charles R. Henderson and Worth Marion Tippy preached this reform gospel at the First Baptist Church and a Methodist Church respectively in Terre Haute. In Indianapolis, Oscar McCulloch ministered to his congregation at the Plymouth Congregational Church. Clearly some Protestant churches were equating Christianity with social morality even though they often tempered its more radical implications by connecting it to personal redemption. However, the texts of sermons show that most pastors spoke infrequently about the social concerns.<sup>228</sup>

There was a multiplicity of Protestant denominations in this era. One of the growing rural sects in the southern section of the state was the Church of Christ. Further, in areas with large numbers of Germans, German Evangelical Churches continued to hold services in their native language. Germans also belonged to the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, or were Roman Catholics.

Other sects in Southern Indiana included Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and even Mormons.<sup>229</sup> Although it's difficult to say how many Hoosiers converted to Mormonism in these years, Greene County residents joined the movement in numbers significant enough to erect a Mormon Chapel in 1899.<sup>230</sup> The building is not extant but is marked by a monument.

Twentieth-century county histories extol the large amounts of money these congregations spent on church buildings. In 1894, Presbyterians in Princeton and the First General Baptists in Oakland both built new edifices costing \$18,000 and \$15,000, respectively.<sup>231</sup> Perhaps the Presbyterians spent that additional \$3,000 on the fine, new pipe organ they installed in their new building.<sup>232</sup> The Clear Creek Christian Church in Monroe County was probably a less expensive venture. Nonetheless it shows a shift in the preferred architectural style from the ornate Gothic edifices popular in the nineteenth century to the more simple Old-World Tudor and Gothic Revival architectural styles that became popular following the return of soldiers from Europe at the end of World War I.<sup>233</sup>

#### *Education.*

The 1880s ushered in a prolific period of school building in southwestern Indiana. In Lawrence County the Guthrie School opened in Marshall Township (1881), a new brick school was built at Switz City in Greene County (1883), and in Posey County St. Wendell, Stewartsville, and Poseyville all added new schools in these years.<sup>234</sup>

In a somewhat unusual arrangement, in Solsberry, Greene County, the town's school building was used as a meeting place for Methodists and Congregationalists in the

1880s.<sup>235</sup> In a more common symbiosis, some churches established their own schools. Roman Catholics often opened parochial schools for their congregants. The Lutheran Zion Evangelical Church's school in Lippe had nearly 100 students by 1865.<sup>236</sup> Religious denominations also made an impact on Indiana's higher education environment; most of the state's early colleges were started by religious denominations, such as Asbury College (now Depauw) in Putnam County and Oakland City College in Gibson County.<sup>237</sup>

By the turn of the century, the Indiana General Assembly had passed both compulsory education and school consolidation laws.<sup>238</sup> The latter law, in particular, changed the landscape by making local, small schools, especially those in rural areas, obsolete as new and larger consolidated schools served expanded areas. These consolidated schools had a larger tax base from which to gather funds and could therefore afford better teachers and equipment. The buildings were also bigger and more notable in the community ecology. By 1900 or so, Robb Township in Posey County had two consolidated schools; new schools were also built in Monroe City, Deckertown, and Frichton in Knox County. One-room schools did not yet disappear, however, especially in some rural areas. Posey County's Marrs Township continued to use its one-room schools until 1958, several of which still stand.<sup>239</sup>

#### *Culture and Art.*

The years from 1880 to 1920 have also been called the "Golden Age of Indiana Literature." During these four decades, southwestern Indiana was home to nationally known poets and authors. Among the poets who called this part of the Hoosier state home were Evansville's Albion Fellows Bacon, who wrote a volume of poems with her sister, Annie Fellows Johnston, Sister Mary Genevieve Todd of St. Mary-of-the-Woods, and Max Ehrmann of Terre Haute. Prominent authors in this era from Terre Haute include both Theodore Dreiser and David Graham Phillips.<sup>240</sup>

Most cities of any size, including Indianapolis, Evansville, Vincennes, and Terre Haute, boasted small art colonies. Obviously, by virtue of its size, Indianapolis was able to support a larger and more vibrant colony. One of the most long-lasting art colonies outside of the capital city was in Nashville in Brown County, where painters including T.C. Steele explored the Hoosier landscape and captured it on canvas.<sup>241</sup>

In addition to art colonies, most of the larger cities had singing societies and choral groups, although most struggled to establish a symphony or orchestra. Singing groups performed at churches and halls, as well as in newly built opera houses in large and small cities in the southwest.<sup>242</sup> In addition to housing the performances of local singing groups, these buildings also served as venues for theater groups, vaudeville troops, and traveling lecturers. Public meeting halls, such as Evansville's Progress Hall, constructed in 1890 on Fifth Street, and fraternal halls throughout the region, such as Knights of Pythias halls and Elks halls, were also sites of performances and lectures.<sup>243</sup>

Another site of lectures and learning, albeit with a strong Evangelical Protestant component, was the Chautauqua, held in open-air sites near cities and towns. One such example was the Chautauqua Camp on Coal Mine (Reitz) Hill in Evansville.<sup>244</sup> There are likely

similar sites throughout southwestern Indiana, although due to their temporary nature the locations of these sites are difficult to document.

Literacy rose in this era with compulsory school attendance. Libraries were built throughout this region, as well as the state and nation, because of the largesse of the Carnegie Corporation. Although the Carnegie Corporation provided guidelines for the design of these libraries, buildings in a broad range of styles were considered acceptable. Southwestern Indiana retains an important collection of Carnegie libraries in a variety of styles. Among these are the 1906 Neoclassical-Revival style library (Morgan 64127) built in Martinsville, a 1908 Craftsman-style building (Greene 26033) with Tudor Revival influences found in Linton, and a 1917 Craftsman-style library (Greene 11028) with Mediterranean details built in Worthington. Architect Wilson Parker designed at least three Craftsman-style libraries in the study area: Worthington, Bloomington, and Spencer.<sup>245</sup>

#### *Leisure and Sports.*

During these years the modern notion of leisure time arose. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as work moved out of the home for many Indiana residents, leisure time took on new importance and the options for leisure activity increased and expanded.

Less introspective than reading in the libraries discussed above, perhaps, but no less popular, were the opportunities that one found in 1910 Evansville at four “first class places of entertainment”: the Grand, the Orpheum, the Majestic, and the West Bijou. It is possible that one or more of these venues was showing a new style of entertainment—motion pictures.<sup>246</sup>

Saloons were a popular place for leisure in Indiana. They were some of the earliest businesses in the state. By 1913, West Franklin’s saloon was a gathering spot for that town’s residents. According to another source, Bloomington citizens regularly took the train to Stinesville to visit one or more of the four taverns located there.<sup>247</sup> Ubiquitous in the landscape, nearly every small town had a saloon. If local ministers inveighed against saloons, their protests were mostly unheeded. Ministers also expressed concern that the automobile was “taking people away from, rather than to, church.”<sup>248</sup> Those protests also were disregarded.

The Hoosier love affair with cars, both as a necessity and as the source of leisure activity started early in the century and has never waned. In 1916, the Federal Highway Act placed a number of Indiana roadways into the federal system. The improvements made as a result of this act made the trip from Shoals to Loogootee in Martin County a pleasant recreational drive.<sup>249</sup>

In addition, spas grew in this era as people traveled to them by road and rail to take the treatment and to relax. French Lick became a destination with the arrival of the railroad in 1887. It reached prominence after purchase by Thomas Taggart in 1901. It was rebuilt after a fire and cashing in on Taggart’s association, drew the wealthy and the politically connected. Nearby, West Baden, built in 1902, is a prominent Orange County example,



but counties such as Martin had their share of activity with Indian Springs and Trinity Springs.<sup>250</sup>

Sports were an increasingly popular way to spend leisure time whether as participant or spectator. In 1881, the first regular semi-pro baseball team formed in Evansville.<sup>251</sup> So popular did baseball become in the state that, before long, ministers would be preaching against the evils of Sunday baseball games that lured congregants out of church. Symbolic of this new passion for sports was the building of arenas such as the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Coliseum (Vanderburgh 53412), which opened in 1917 in Evansville and Bosse Field (Vanderburgh 52286) that opened in 1915, as a site for recreational and team sports.<sup>252</sup> In 1886, Indiana University established its first men's football team.<sup>253</sup> In addition, horse racing was a popular spectator sport. In 1896, Terre Haute saw the establishment of the Four-Cornered Racetrack as a place to race trotters.<sup>254</sup>

Although there is no physical evidence extant in the region, there were a number of leisure time activities that became popular during this period. Roller-skating in rinks was a fad in the 1880s that captured the imagination of the young adults. Rinks were built to accommodate the crowds of people that wished to experience this new freedom. Covered by a tent to insure all-weather availability or installed in large commercial block buildings, the rinks enjoyed a brisk business from locals. As the fad matured, new gimmicks such as barrel racing or trick skating demonstrations served to offer spectators a new venue for their leisure time.<sup>255</sup>

Similar to skating but requiring much more space, the bicycling craze of the 1890s offered another leisure time activity. Both genders reacted to the sense of adventure and the attainment of breathtaking speeds that could be realized while riding on this relatively new invention. Women especially embraced this opportunity to energetically participate in a sport.<sup>256</sup>

A home entertainment center in the 1890s and into the 1900s may well have been a stereoscope and a stack of stereographs. Originally available in black and white only, by 1903, Sears was offering boxed sets of fifty or one hundred multicolored stereographs. The subject matter of the stereographs ran the gamut from foreign travel, historic or cultural sites, and later, the leisure time pursuit was adapted to school materials that included instruction in geography, commerce, and nature subjects.<sup>257</sup>

### *Conclusion.*

The era that is often known as the "golden age" was not so for all areas of southwestern Indiana. Cities grew and enjoyed expansion, innovation, culture, and reform. The fertile farmlands saw a period of unprecedented prosperity and the construction of farm buildings. But those living in the hilly, less fertile lands of the interior did not experience such growth. Land was wearing out, farms were sub-marginal, and here people continued to use the buildings of the previous era. Because of this divergence, there is a rich tapestry in the built environment in southwestern Indiana, ranging from the high styles found in wealthy cities and thriving farmsteads to the primitive log buildings of the pioneer era.

## **1921-1952: Depression and War**

The Great Depression and World War II defined a generation of Hoosiers in southwestern Indiana and the world they built. For many, the onslaught of depression was not apparent until the stock market crashed in October 1929. For farmers, however, hard times began much earlier. Agricultural prices had been depressed for nearly a decade before the crash and remained so until World War II helped spend the country into prosperity.

The Roaring Twenties were defined by extremes: modernism and anti-modernism as well as industrialism and anti-industrialism, but the era was also marked by reform, especially Prohibition. Indeed, the call for Prohibition and later its repeal dominated public dialogue even in the 1933 presidential election, so much so that Franklin Delano Roosevelt complained that all people wanted to talk about was “booze.”

The Great Depression affected every facet of American life, sapping energy from the economy and draining the citizenry’s ability to build. A few banks optimistically constructed Beaux Arts and Classical Revival buildings that were designed to inspire ill-placed confidence. While the wealthy continued to build large homes, the promise of home ownership may have seemed unattainable to those who lived in rented shacks and doubled up with family members. Although no unemployment figures were kept, it is generally thought that the jobless rate hovered around twelve percent in Indiana; in parts of southwestern Indiana it may have been higher.

Other new construction arose from the “make work” programs of the New Deal era. Roosevelt’s New Deal provided work for the unemployed at a time when there was no other work to be had. Thousands of southern Indiana residents benefited from the “alphabet soup” programs of the Roosevelt administration. As a lasting heritage, the physical environment of the area retains much of the sweeping ecological and architectural transformation brought about by these programs.

World War II affected the built environment of southwestern Indiana as well. Factories geared up for war production and military installations were built. More importantly, both men and women found jobs in war industry. With war’s end came the promise of a return to “normal” living—for the most part this meant single-family homes kept by housewives whose husbands earned the entire family income. Indeed, abundance would characterize the post-war world. The post-war building boom was just beginning at the end of this period.

### *Government and Politics.*

New Deal programs put together by the Roosevelt administration in the 1930s changed the face of southwestern Indiana. Born of economic desperation of the Great Depression, the

New Deal implemented work programs that provided paying jobs for the unemployed. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Public Works Administration (PWA), Civil Works Administration (CWA), and Resettlement Administration created a new built environment and an ecological transformation.

The financial condition of much of southwestern Indiana was precarious even before the Great Depression; however, this part of the state suffered terribly when the economy went into a downward spiral. Bringing financial relief, New Deal programs were prevalent and welcomed in these areas.<sup>258</sup> These works projects included, but were not limited to, tree plantings, public building construction, public art, communal farming, home building, irrigation system construction, and bridge and road building.

The conservation movement of the 1910s, which coincided with the state's centennial, had called attention to the fact that Indiana had lost the vast forests that had defined the area during the pioneer era. In fact, by the 1920s large areas of southwestern Indiana were worn out from over farming, which depleted the soil of valuable nutrients, and from a lack of contour plowing, which had eroded the topsoil.

In 1924, Congress passed the Clarke-McNary Act that provided a vehicle for state and federal cooperation in developing national forests.<sup>259</sup> In 1935, the Indiana General Assembly designated lands for a national forest in southwestern Indiana, an area that had been highlighted in a survey a few years earlier for its problems of land depletion and abandonment. In 1935, the Forest Service reportedly had over 2,000 offers from landowners in the designated area that hoped to sell their land. Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) enrollees working for a dollar a day, plus room and board, planted nearly three billion trees across the United States in the years from 1933 to 1942, including several million trees in Martin, Lawrence, Orange, Crawford, and Perry counties. In so doing, CCC workers, for the most part, created the Hoosier National Forest, Ferdinand State Forest, and Martin State Forest out of used-up farmland.<sup>260</sup>

Besides planting trees, CCC workers constructed buildings and infrastructure. In the Martin State Forest, they built a fire tower, shelter house, springhouse, roads and trails, all of which are extant. They also constructed an inn, overnight cabins, souvenir and refreshment stands, shelter houses, and service buildings at Spring Mill State Park in Lawrence County. In Martin County, they created Lake Greenwood (now part of Crane Naval Warfare Center), a shelter house, and the forester's home there, and constructed eight miles of road on the southern side of the lake.<sup>261</sup> CCC workers even built modest houses for area residents living in sub-marginal housing.<sup>262</sup>

Knox County was home to a controversial housing project that saw its birth in New Deal programming, initially under the Resettlement Administration. Part of the cooperative farm program of the Farm Security Administration, Deshee Farm (Knox 47001) near Vincennes was a component of the larger Wabash Farms project, which served six southern counties. A government-sponsored effort to move people off sub-marginal farmland and help them make a reasonable living through communal work and life, Deshee Farm included housing and work for families who lived in both existing homes on the farm and nearly thirty newly constructed ones.<sup>263</sup> Although tenant turnover—there were eighty-six

different members in the course of one year—and congressional distrust of its socialistic underpinnings doomed the project to failure, several of the farm buildings from this unusual experiment remain in the area, a fascinating remnant of the New Deal legacy.<sup>264</sup> The WPA and the PWA also made substantial contributions in other areas of the built environment of southern counties, including Lawrence, Martin, and Knox. The WPA constructed buildings in Wilson Park in Bedford, while the PWA added a gymnasium in 1937–38 to Oolitic High School (Lawrence 21017) and constructed a limestone shelter at the Avoca Fish Hatchery (Lawrence 60005).<sup>265</sup> WPA road markers and privies built to accommodate workers dot the landscape of southern Indiana.

The Public Works of Art Project under the CWA employed professionals to create works of art for public spaces. In southern Indiana within the twenty-six-county area, artists created notable and lasting murals in post offices in towns and cities, such as Boonville, Jasper, Martinsville, Paoli, and Spencer.<sup>266</sup>

The Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Historical Bureau jointly sponsored the Indiana Archaeological Project at Angel Mound. The WPA manned the project, which involved the excavation of several large Native American burial mounds on the Ohio River. From 1938 to 1942, 227 men worked to clear and to excavate the land at Angel Site under the direction of archaeologist Glenn Black. Two prefabricated structures, a laboratory and a warehouse, were erected in 1939, and three buildings were remodeled and two bridges were built to facilitate the excavation.<sup>267</sup> Angel Mounds is a National Historic Landmark.

In this era, too, the United States Army Corps of Engineers altered the built environment. Since the 1880s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had constructed a series of wicket dams along the Ohio River to control flooding and improve navigation. Included in the fifty-two combination dam-and-lock facilities was Lock and Dam No. 48 (Vanderburgh 31001-012). At one time, the Corps developed and staffed a number of sites along the river that resembled “company towns.” Needed to maintain the facility’s equipment and to provide on-site management, these complexes contained housing, administration buildings, and power-generating equipment to operate the lock. Post-World War II increases in river traffic and larger floating stock required changes: the number of dam and lock facilities was reduced to twenty and many of the older facilities were vacated. Buildings were left to the forces of nature. The increased elevation of the pool near No. 48, from eight to twenty-two feet, inundated the structures in the river. A modern facility replaced the old Lock and Dam 47 just upriver from Newburgh.<sup>268</sup>

#### *Military/War Work.*

War and thoughts of war were at the forefront during these years. While America’s involvement in the Great War (World War I) was brief, it left many unresolved issues concerning the military and its role in society. Further, the threat of communism lurked, especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917. People worried that the “Mad Thought” of Bolshevism and the chaos of anarchism were threats to America.<sup>269</sup>

To keep America safe from “Mad Thought,” a group of veterans formed the American Legion in 1919. Posts were quickly set up across the nation to unite veterans. These posts, which can be found in nearly every town, exerted a tremendous influence over the course of political affairs. There are likely historic properties associated with these posts in the cities and towns of southwestern Indiana that have not yet been identified.

While groups like the American Legion kept military thoughts at the forefront for veterans, the context of these thoughts changed for everyone with the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The United States had been gearing up for war since 1939. Three large military installations were established in Indiana, two in the twenty-six counties of southwestern Indiana. Straddling Bartholomew, Johnson, and Brown counties, Camp Atterbury trained servicemen and held prisoners of war; currently the Indiana National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve run it as a training facility. In Martin County, Crane Naval Ammunition Depot served as a site for testing ammunition and military equipment. Both are extant and still in use by the military.

For much of Indiana, war contracts fueled the economy, but with the exception of Evansville and surrounding Vanderburgh County, few areas of southwestern Indiana received much of the bounty. Vanderburgh County businesses had 580 war supply contracts and many transformed their operations to meet war needs. For example, the Chrysler Plant made shell cases and cartridges; the Hercules Buggy Company/Servel Corporation constructed airplane wings, and the Republic Aviation Corporation (now the Whirlpool Plant) built fuselages for the P47 Thunderbolt fighter plane.

The Evansville Shipyard and its workers contributed one of the most significant efforts in shipbuilding in support of the war. Contracted by the U.S. Navy to build a few ships, the lead contractor—Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron—eventually produced 24 ships, 167 Landing Ships, Tank (LSTs), and 35 other craft. The shipyard, before its demise in 1947, had become the largest builder of LSTs in the United States. A shipyard crane marks the general vicinity of the old shipyard location on the north bank of the Ohio River.<sup>270</sup>

#### *Transportation.*

This era marked the end of the interurban, a growth in air and vehicular traffic, and the continued use of railroads, primarily for commercial and industrial purposes. Roads were improved throughout some of southwestern Indiana where traffic was greatest, but in other areas there was scant improvement.

*Interurban.* The automobile hastened the demise of the interurban railroad. About the same time that the automobile came into greater use, the deficiencies of track and car construction noted earlier began to be problematic. With the crash of the Stock Market, lines began to fail, and by 1933 most lines in southwestern Indiana were defunct.<sup>271</sup>

*Roads.* The Good Roads Movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did much to motivate legislators at all levels to take action for comprehensive road construction and maintenance. The relative affluence of the 1920s and the arrival of the family automobile put added pressure on government to improve roads. The establishment of the state highway commission, the institution of gasoline taxes to finance improvements,

and the growth of the trucking industry after World War I focused attention on the unsatisfactory condition of state and county roads.

County commissioners and state officials took on the task of improving roads and bridges throughout the region. In most cases, farmers could now get their products to the elevators and shipping points in the area. Slowly, but surely, new roads were laid out and paved. In time the more frequently traveled roads became state roads, connecting all the major towns and cities in the region. Federal highways provided access to the entire country on a smooth concrete ribbon stretching to the horizons. Old wooden and metal bridges were gradually replaced by a combination of concrete culverts and bridges. The maintenance and replacement of metal bridges was the responsibility of each county. As time progressed the more affluent counties replaced their turn-of-the-century metal-truss bridges with concrete structures, while the poorer counties, such as Greene, Martin, and Owen, retained more of their older bridges. The result of this disparity is visible today.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, state legislators answered public demand for action on roads in 1919–20 with the establishment of the Indiana Highway Commission. The commission was given the responsibility for operating and maintaining a projected 3,200-mile network of state highways created from existing public roadways. The roads and bridges that the state inherited from the counties were generally in deplorable condition, a situation detrimental to southwestern Indiana's agricultural and coal-producing centers that still relied on road transportation to reach railheads.<sup>272</sup>

By the end of this period, state and federal roads in Indiana improved, and now even some county roads were paved. However, in a number of remote counties, such as Greene, Martin, and Owen, many miles of roads remain unpaved and many historic metal bridges survive, probably due to limited development in the area.

The built environment changed as a result of the new mobility that automobiles, trucks, and buses afforded. Automobile manufactories grew in size as the demand for the car grew and the number of automobile showrooms increased. Bus stations now became part of the landscape, although they were sometimes housed in the grocery store or filling station in small towns. Warehouses rose in new areas. Filling stations and tourist cabins, such as those built along Old U.S. 41 (Sullivan 35011), were built along busy roadways. Rest stops with picnic tables and occasionally facilities for visitors were located beside roads offering brief respites for travelers. In the post-World War II world, the landscape would change even more as buildings, such as drive-in restaurants, theaters, hotels (called "motels"), and banks became part of the transportation landscape.<sup>273</sup>

*Railroads.* Even with the growth of the truck industry, railroads remained an important means of moving cargo efficiently and to transport passengers quickly. Spur lines to the coalmines and limestone quarries in southwestern Indiana carried raw and finished materials to the main lines, such as the Baltimore & Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern railroads. These long-haul railroads also transported the grains, animals, and finished agricultural products of regional farmers to the growing markets in Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and points east.<sup>274</sup> After World War II, railroads in the region continued to serve the various communities but in lesser numbers. Economics

halted service to smaller communities. By the 1950s, rail service was limited to major centers in southwestern Indiana.

*Other Transportation.* While the motorized vehicles and railroads dominated transportation in this era, goods continued to be shipped along rivers, especially the Ohio River. The government improved the earlier series of locks and dams in this era to aid in this form of transportation. The number of airports increased slightly in this period.

#### *Agriculture.*

The new science of agriculture was applied unevenly across the face of southwestern Indiana. Years of dryness conspired to make the 1930s dire times for farmers. The corn-hog economy continued to be the underpinning of the region's economy, although it fared poorly and minimal changes were made to the built environment. By 1952, traditional farms from the nineteenth century commingled with more modern farmsteads of the twentieth century.

Despite a general downturn in prosperity, the number of gasoline-engine tractors and automobiles on Hoosier farms increased significantly during this period. Although costly in dollars, the return on investment in a tractor was high and these new machines initiated a number of changes on the farm. In the 1920s and 1930s, advances in farm implements available to the farmer, such as the rotary harrow, the four-row cultivator, the soil pulverizer, and the ensilage harvester, reduced the time required to accomplish many tasks, and improved the efficiency of the individual farmer.<sup>275</sup>

By 1940, thirty-nine percent of all Hoosier farmers had traded their animal power for the flexible power alternatives of the gas- or diesel engine tractor. In southwestern Indiana, the farmer's transition to tractors varied greatly by county; for example, Monroe County had approximately fourteen percent of its farms with tractors and Posey County had approximately sixty percent with tractors. The single unifying statistic among all counties was the high percentage of farms by this same period that had automobiles. By 1950, the mule and horse as sources of motive power had almost disappeared from the fields.<sup>276</sup>

The evolution from animal to engine power changed the face of farming, reducing the need for farmers to raise fodder for their animals and freeing up those acres for the production of commercial crops. Buildings once committed to animal shelters became the parking and maintenance places for new farm equipment; garages for the family car and fuel storage tanks became commonplace on many farms. The transition to mechanization in the 1940s and 1950s also set the stage for changes in the size—and sometimes the shape—of fields being plowed. Small pastures were converted to crop production in some cases. Farmers could do more in less time and with the increased use of scientific farming methods could increase the yield per acre.

The benefits of a more scientific approach to farming were introduced in southwestern Indiana by the county agents of the Purdue Extension Service. The agents, in conjunction with Purdue's Agricultural Experiment Station, brought the latest information on agriculture and home economics directly to the farm families. For example, in 1921 the Vigo

County agent held a series of classes on a broad spectrum of subjects, including soil and crops, markets, and advances for the rural home.<sup>277</sup>

Some farmers resisted these improvements. This was particularly true in the hilly uplands of the counties in southwestern Indiana where it was difficult to institute some of these changes. Until the employment of contour-plowing techniques, however, these hilly upland farms were plagued with soil erosion problems that eventually robbed the land of any agricultural value.<sup>278</sup> This caused problems for the farmers, and in the 1920s and 1930s farm owners who could not pay taxes sometimes just abandoned their farms.<sup>279</sup>

The Indiana Farm Bureau, formed in 1919, gave farmers a voice that was both highly organized and demonstrably large (60,000 members by 1945)—a collective voice that could argue agriculture's case with local and state government. The Farm Bureau offered farmers a number of services including lobbying, education, loans to students, information on commodity management, and the use of co-operative gas stations where fuel could be purchased more economically.<sup>280</sup>

Few new farmhouses were constructed during this era; new ones were usually Craftsman or Colonial Revival in style. Occasionally farmer families updated their traditional farmhouses with porches or other elements from these styles. There was a move away from cooking in the summer kitchen to that of a year-round kitchen within the house. Summer kitchens still provided the latitude to do some tasks, such as canning, outside, but many became storage buildings. Privies remained a mainstay of the farmstead environment well into the twentieth century. While many farmers were able to introduce running water into their homes after the institution of the Rural Electrification Act (REA), sanitary plumbing lagged far behind. For that reason, many privies survive and are in good condition on farms in the region.

Generally, with the exception of silos and the new milk houses, little construction occurred during this era. Silos were normally built adjacent to stock barns to allow efficient feeding of stock and work animals. The earliest silos were constructed from a variety of materials, including wood, tile, and concrete. A common type was the wooden stave silo, which was held together with metal bands and turnbuckles that could be tightened to maintain the integrity of the structure. Another type common to southwestern Indiana was the cement stave silo, which was constructed similarly to the wood stave model. After World War II, the ubiquitous blue Harvestore silo replaced these earlier silos.<sup>281</sup>

Near the end of the 1930s, dairy farmers, in response to new laws concerning sanitary conditions around dairies, constructed milk houses, usually right next to their large barns, to process the daily milk production. These milk houses are readily distinguishable from the older barns by virtue of their construction materials, generally a combination of cement block and/or wood.

Electric service poles appeared on the rural landscape in the late 1930s as a result of the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in 1935. The general purpose of electrification on the farms was to lighten the farm family's workload, which was accomplished in a number of ways. One recipient of the new source of power remembered that



the first thing his father did once service was established was to set up a grinder to sharpen all his tools. Tools were just one of the items affected by electrification. Farm families went on buying sprees to acquire appliances such as ranges, refrigerators, and hand irons. In addition, Farm Bureau Cooperatives extolled the virtues of electric feed grinders and pumps for running water systems, cooling milk, and drying hay.<sup>282</sup>

Each county, or in some cases a combination of counties, had a Rural Electric Membership Cooperative to manage the enrollment of customers and to service the system. By the early 1940s, the degree of electrification of the farms in southwestern Indiana counties varied from a low of nine percent in Owen County to a high of seventy-six percent in Vanderburgh County.<sup>283</sup>

As the era closed, more and more Hoosier farmers moved into town and began to share in some of the benefits of urban life while continuing to earn their livelihoods from farm incomes. Some farmers leased out portions of the farm, occasionally including the residence, to others. Others left the farmstead and all its buildings to nature while continuing to till the fields. Still others used their barns to store large equipment on-site because of a lack of space near their urban residences. This movement to the city can in some ways account for the many isolated and deteriorated farmhouses, barns, and other outbuildings that are scattered across the landscape in the counties of southwestern Indiana.<sup>284</sup>

#### *Industry.*

*General Industry.* By 1920 Evansville's preeminence in the manufacturing segment of southwestern Indiana's economy was unchallenged. Although other pockets of manufacturing existed, this community established its primacy in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. Foundry and metal works continued to conduct business, among them the Heilman-Vulcan Plow Works, which dates to 1870, and the Holtz Mechanic's Foundry and Machine Shop, started circa 1900.<sup>285</sup> Similar to the metalworking industry, furniture manufacturing, a thriving business in Evansville since 1880, demonstrated its longevity. Long-lived businesses include the Imperial Desk Company (Vanderburgh 53565), established around 1900, the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company complex (Vanderburgh 53778-81), founded circa 1910, and the Monitor Furniture Company (Vanderburgh 51764), started in 1928.

This era was a difficult one for the woodworking industry, however. For example, in Dubois County, where five woodworking companies employed more than one hundred workers in 1929, only the Indiana Desk Company survived the hard times. The Showers Brothers Company in Bloomington, which employed more than a thousand workers in a compound of buildings and claimed to be the largest furniture manufacturing company in the nation in the 1920s, struggled mightily in the Great Depression before going out of business in the 1950s. The Old Hickory Furniture Company in Martinsville (Morgan 64181) and the Tell City Chair Company in Jasper (Perry County) survived the transition into modern times. Despite the longevity of these furniture manufacturers, by 1936 Indiana furniture makers were importing wood, when only forty years earlier the state had

been one of the largest producers of lumber. Simultaneously, the importance of the lumber industry decreased.<sup>286</sup>

The brewing industry was dealt a fatal blow in 1920. In that year nationwide prohibition was enacted, closing all of the area's brewers and throwing men out of work.

The chemical industry became more important, with the pharmaceutical business of Eli Lilly and Company in Indianapolis as perhaps the foremost example of this growth. However, in Terre Haute, Commercial Solvents Corporation (which had grown out of plants that the United States Government sponsored in two defunct breweries in 1919) became a prime supplier of butane. The butane industry continued to expand during this era.<sup>287</sup>

*Coal.* The coal mining industry suffered greatly during this period. Indiana remained the sixth largest producer of coal, but its sales shrank as a result of competition from coalmines in West Virginia and Kentucky. After World War I, there was a greater supply of coal than demand. The effect of this was the closure of mines and the displacement of miners in Warrick, Pike, Vigo, Sullivan, Clay, Greene, Knox, and Gibson counties.

When mining resumed in the post-World War II world, it focused on strip rather than shaft mining. Strip mining, which had been used since the 1920s, eventually resulted in the removal of farm buildings and associated structures from agricultural land. This was most notable in Pike and Gibson counties. Strip mining also robbed the soil of productivity. To counter these effects, the Indiana Coal Producers first began voluntary tree plantings on these desolate lands; later state law mandated the planting of grass and trees.<sup>288</sup> In 1932, Shakamak State Park was established on land that had been strip mined in Greene, Sullivan, and Clay counties.<sup>289</sup>

*Oil.* While most of the production of oil was concentrated in the northern part of the state, principally around Whiting, in 1939, the Farm Bureau Co-op built a refinery at Mt. Vernon in Posey County.<sup>290</sup>

*Quarrying.* Two events in the early decades of the twentieth century led to the decline of demand for Indiana's limestone—the Great Depression and a movement away from massive stone buildings in favor of steel framed ones. In 1925, Indiana had fifty-seven mills and quarries operating in Monroe and Lawrence counties. Construction of federal buildings in Washington, D.C. of Indiana limestone kept the industry alive even after the stock market crashed, but by 1932 demand for limestone had plummeted and construction was nearly at a standstill.<sup>291</sup> Further, since New Deal legislation required the use of local building materials for public projects, Indiana limestone was not in demand for projects outside the state; these events necessitated the closure of quarries and mills in southwestern Indiana.<sup>292</sup>

*Mussel Shells.* For about twenty-five years, roughly between World War I and World War II, mussel shells were harvested and turned into pearl buttons in Martin County in the towns of Shoals and Loogootee.<sup>293</sup>

### *Commerce.*

For several reasons, commerce changed only slightly during this era. Due to economic difficulties, farmers were spending less money and little commercial expansion occurred. Although there was abundant employment in defense industry, government propaganda during World War II encouraged the delay of spending and the investment of surplus cash in government bonds. As noted previously, however, a few commercial endeavors grew during this era. These included the sale of automobiles, communications equipment, and movie tickets.

Towns that depended on agriculture for their economic stability changed very little during this period. During the depression, unless fire destroyed a building, limited resources kept new construction to a minimum. There are exceptions, however. In the 1920s banks built Classical Revival limestone buildings that exuded strength and stability. However, after the stock market crash and the Bank Holiday of 1933, when President Roosevelt closed the banks briefly, few new buildings were built. Too, in larger cities, some buildings were constructed that related to the emerging national pastimes: movies, radio, automobile, and sports. Hence, both in cities and small towns, there are movie theaters from this period, sometimes constructed in the Art Moderne or Art Deco styles. Radio stations tended to locate in garages, above shops, or in theaters so they less often built new quarters. In larger cities, showrooms were sometimes built to display the latest models of automobiles. Along roads, gas stations and simple tourist cabins and inns served travelers. Concession stands were built at sporting venues. However, such additions were minor in the scope of the total built environment.

### *Communications.*

On a wider level, communication innovations transformed America. As radio sets became a fixture in nearly every household, rural isolation began coming to an end. Local radio stations that were sometimes located in transformed commercial buildings or in homes fed programming. After the war, station owners began building new facilities. The radio started to threaten newspapers and magazines as sources of information and entertainment.<sup>294</sup> Too, in the 1930s, the telephone came into widespread use in urban and rural areas. Telephone poles lined streets and roadways, and telephone buildings became features of the landscape.

### *Demographics/Race/Ethnicity.*

Southwestern Indiana demographics continued to demonstrate homogeneity between 1920 and 1952. Most Hoosiers were native-born, white, and after 1920, lived in urban areas (as defined by the census as having a population of 2,500 or more). Except during the deepest years of the depression, the number of people living in rural areas declined. During those years, the back-to-the-land movement drew many urban dwellers back to family homesteads temporarily.

The black population of most areas in southwestern Indiana remained stagnant or declined slightly during this era. Segregation was dominant with separate bathrooms, drinking fountains, restaurants, and hotels. In certain areas, such as those around the resorts of French Lick and West Baden, the number of African Americans rose because they were employed as service workers. However, blacks were not allowed to stay in the hotels in

which they worked, so they operated their own establishments. Churches and a school in the French Lick/West Baden area attest to the African-American presence during these years.<sup>295</sup>

#### *Public Welfare.*

Public welfare continued to be of concern, although this is only occasionally evident in the built environment. Knox County Tuberculosis Hospital (Knox 25012), built in 1936-37, is a rare example. The hospital is Art Deco in design, as is the Stewart House (Knox 25013) on its grounds.

Concerns over the rise in juvenile crime surfaced during the war when men left for service and women began working in war industries. Hence, both private and public welfare agencies banded together to fight this problem. In addition to an increase in police to patrol youth, the agencies organized leisure activities for young people, including dances and sporting activities.<sup>296</sup> Further research is necessary to identify sites associated with this theme.

#### *Religion.*

The early part of this period first saw growth and then stability in church membership. In 1926 Indiana ranked thirteenth in church membership among all the states in the union, down slightly from its previous ranking of twelfth.<sup>297</sup> In the decade of 1926 to 1936 small rural churches decreased in numbers from 4,579 to 3,716, but the numbers of congregants rose.<sup>298</sup>

The same Protestant denominations continued to be important, but by the 1930s the Pentecostal and Holiness movements had generated new church plantings. Bloomington, for example, had three new Pentecostal assemblies, two Nazarene churches, an Assembly of God and a Church of God, all relatively new in 1940.<sup>299</sup> The churches built and occupied by these Holiness congregations were often smaller and less significant on the visual horizons of Indiana towns than those of earlier, now mainstream, denominations. In general, little church building occurred in this era, due to the lack of funds. Only in cases of necessity, such as a fire, were new facilities built.

Roman Catholic parishes continued to be numerous. Historian James Madison notes that most parishes were located in urban areas.<sup>300</sup> The southwestern Indiana counties of DuBois, Gibson, Vanderburgh, and Posey are exceptions to this; in these areas there are large rural parishes still associated primarily with descendants of the German settlers who founded them.

#### *Education.*

In response to national concerns over the state of education, the Department of Public Instruction commissioned a study of Indiana's school system in 1920. It found that there were still 4,500 one-teacher schools in rural Indiana. Especially during the Depression years, local school systems kept one-room schoolhouses open to serve children in rural communities. These small community schools met the needs of those who could not travel to consolidated schools in the absence of school transportation that local educational systems could not afford. As might be expected, the compulsory consolidation efforts of the

late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were stymied during this era. Still, more children were in school than ever before and schools were being constructed.<sup>301</sup>

Funding continued to be an issue for rural school districts. This was especially true for those in the hilly regions of southwestern Indiana where farming was a tentative income source, but it soon became a greater problem as the agricultural crisis deepened in the 1920s and 1930s. The Great Depression halted educational improvements, and the small pool of available money for schools and teachers' salaries shrank even further.<sup>302</sup> Poor counties, such as Martin, received state aid to help keep the doors of the schools open. Public Works Administration projects built some schools, such as the Armstrong Township School (Vanderburgh 05037) near Evansville, and improved others, such as the Oolitic High School (Lawrence 21017). However, this was generally a lean time for education.

The build-up for World War II began to pump money into the economy even before the United States entered the conflict, which had a positive effect on funding for education. There was not much in the way of school construction until near the war's end, but by 1945 new consolidated schools were being built and the number of one-room schools in use was reduced to only 616.<sup>303</sup> By the early 1950s the first effects of the baby boom were beginning to be felt. The following years would witness massive school construction.

Consolidation on an even wider level occurred after the Indiana General Assembly passed appropriate legislation in 1958. That year, Marrs Township in Posey County, lagging far behind most of its neighboring communities, finally consolidated its small schools.<sup>304</sup> Because they were in active use so recently, there are one-room schoolhouses still extant in Posey County; several have been converted into residences. The Parker Church Settlement School (Posey 25023) still retains high integrity; only the blackboards and furniture have been removed.

### *Social Reform.*

Social reform from 1921-52 really falls into two main eras: the anti-modern reforms initiated by middle-class conservatives during the 1920s and the government sponsored reform of the New Deal. The conservative middle-class reform movement focused on supporting issues of prohibition, enforced Protestant moral standards, and reform of education. Government-sponsored reform was discussed above in the section discussing Government.

The 1920s were defined by conservative moral reform and conversely by the opposite, the speakeasy culture. In 1920 Prohibition was enacted. Breweries closed, raising the rolls of the unemployed, and taverns and saloons were shut down, sometimes replaced by clandestine "speakeasies." Prohibition proved popular with Protestant groups, but not with Roman Catholics, especially those associated with the brewing industry. Illegal production and consumption alcohol resulted in a reactionary laxity personified by dancing, drinking, and the "flapper girl." Illegal alcohol was produced in remote areas throughout the state, including southwestern Indiana. It is said that Germans in Dubois County made "Dubois County Dew" for their own use as well as for others.<sup>305</sup>

Prohibition was supported by middle-class reformers, some—perhaps many—of which were members of a revived Ku Klux Klan. The Ku Klux Klan in hindsight is known for

its racism, anti-Catholicism, and anti-Semitism, but part of the lure of KKK membership was its strong advocacy for improved education, good government (in lieu of scandals), and moral rectitude when the morals of the youth was seen to be slipping. This social impulse resulted in many negative developments in the state, but also in the construction of school buildings. Klan spokespersons raised the specter of the deficiencies of southwestern schools. The KKK was active in many counties; Monroe County alone counted 1,500 members (one in four white males.)

During the Great Depression most voluntary efforts at social reform broke down as needs outstripped efforts to provide philanthropy. As a result, the government took over reform in the form of the New Deal. In scattered sections of large cities, the communist party also made modest efforts at reform, but these were met with conservative resistance.

As a result of the more mobile culture associated with the Indiana after 1920, middle-class Hoosiers began advocating enforced moral standards. Such standards were legislated in 1942, when the Indiana State Board of Health eradicated the “commercialized prostitution” district in Vincennes.<sup>306</sup> Likely other cities had “red light districts,” which future research may identify.

#### *Culture, Leisure, and Sports.*

The demand for recreation and leisure time pursuits grew after 1920, due in part to a decrease in the work week for laborers and because leisure activity came to be seen as a way to unite communities. People participated in cultural, leisure, and sports activities in a variety of ways, including visiting the state’s new parks and recreational areas, enjoying radio broadcasts and motion pictures, and participating in local cultural events. The built environment reflects this change in activity.

The Great Depression brought federally funded improvements to, and increases in, Indiana’s parks and recreational land. As was noted above in the discussion of President Roosevelt’s New Deal programs, Civilian Conservation Corps workers planted portions of the Hoosier National Forest in the 1930s. These workers and others involved in the Roosevelt administration works programs also built cabins, souvenir booths, and refreshment stands at Spring Mill State Park in Lawrence County, created Lake Greenwood (now part of the Crane Naval Warfare Center), and spruced up or constructed many other parks’ buildings and trails.<sup>307</sup>

The number of state parks continued to increase during this era. In 1929 Brown County State Park and Shakamak State Park were added to the system. Into the 1950s the State of Indiana created additional recreational space, including Lieber State Park and Cataract Lake in Putnam County and Lake Lemon in Monroe County.<sup>308</sup>

Motion pictures also served as a cultural unifier and a way that many Hoosiers, especially in small towns, spent their leisure time. Movie houses grew in number across southwestern Indiana, even during the Great Depression, possibly because they offered a way to escape from its hardships. Too, this form of entertainment proved a threat to more “high brow” kinds of entertainment, such as the theater, opera, and the symphony.<sup>309</sup>

At the local level as well, people became fierce spectators at local sporting events, especially those associated with community schools. Gymnasiums in Vincennes and Martinsville provided space for more than 5,000 basketball fans, which was rapidly becoming the Hoosiers' favorite sport. Any school that could afford it added a gym at this time.<sup>310</sup>

Too, businessmen began to unite to construct and to join athletic clubs. Examples of these include the Indianapolis Athletic Club and the Hillcrest Country Club in Lawrence County.

### *Conclusion.*

The era from 1921 to 1952 does not exhibit the richness and variety of buildings of earlier eras. With the exception of the cities that anchor the edges of southwestern Indiana, the region experienced harsh times and depression, in part due to the agricultural recession and the stock market crash. Government-sponsored New Deal programs were instrumental in providing work for individuals, an ecological transformation for depleted rural areas, and public works for area communities. The lasting effects of "make work" programs are visible in many Indiana counties, but their impact was particularly dramatic in southwestern Indiana, which desperately needed them. Even World War II, which brought an end to the Great Depression and eventually a return to "normal" living conditions did not provide a significant boost to the area's economy (with the notable exception of Evansville). In fact, we see the visible remains of this two-tier economy across the twenty-six counties.

<sup>1</sup> Alton A. Lindsey, ed., *Natural Features of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Academy of Science, 1966), xviii-xix, 277-78.

<sup>2</sup> James Madison, *The Indiana Way* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986), 13.

<sup>3</sup> John D. Barnhart and Dorothy L. Riker, *Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1971), 95.

<sup>4</sup> Linda Weintraut, "Settlement in the Sixteen Counties of Southwestern Indiana," Historic context report prepared for the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1989; John D. Barnhart and Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana: From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth, I* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1965), 43.

<sup>5</sup> John Tipton Papers, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

<sup>6</sup> Weintraut, "Settlement," 8.

<sup>7</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 20-24.

<sup>8</sup> See Hildegard Binder Johnson, *Order upon the Land* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976) and Malcom Rohrbough, *Land Office Business* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968) for a description of the survey and its effects upon the land.

<sup>9</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 33.

<sup>10</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 251-54.

<sup>11</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 33-34.

<sup>12</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 277-78.

<sup>13</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 34-35; Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 417.

<sup>14</sup> Thomas M. Slade, *Historic American Buildings Survey in Indiana* (Bloomington: Indiana

University Press, 1983), 111.

<sup>15</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 436–37.

<sup>16</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 39–42.

<sup>17</sup> Gil R. Stormont, *History of Gibson County, Indiana* (1914; reprint, Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Company, Inc, 1977), 153.

<sup>18</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 81–82.

<sup>19</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 362–63; George R. Wilson, *Early Trails and Surveys* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1919), 1.

<sup>20</sup> Wilson, *Early Trails and Surveys*, 12, 47.

<sup>21</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 363.

<sup>22</sup> Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850–1880* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1965), 13.

<sup>23</sup> David Hackett Fisher, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), 661.

<sup>24</sup> Malcolm J. Rohrbough, *The Trans-Appalachian Frontier: People, Societies, and Institutions, 1775–1850* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), 163–72.

<sup>25</sup> Robert M. Taylor, *Indiana: A New Historical Guide* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989), 291; Thomas A. Wolfe, *A History of Sullivan County, Indiana*, Vol. I (New York: Lewis Publication Company, 1909), 11.

<sup>26</sup> *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties* (Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers Publishing, 1884), 640; Yaacov Oved, *Two Hundred Years of American Communes* (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books, 1988), 48–50.

<sup>27</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 435.

<sup>28</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 116–17.

<sup>29</sup> Taylor, *Historical Guide*, 291; Sullivan County *Interim Report*, 141.

<sup>30</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 435n.

<sup>31</sup> Slade, *HABS in Indiana*, 111.

<sup>32</sup> Rohrbough, *Trans-Appalachian Frontier*, 174–76.

<sup>33</sup> Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 437.

<sup>34</sup> Linda Weintraut and Jane R. Nolan, *Pioneers in Banking* (Indianapolis: Indiana National Bank, 1994), 8.

<sup>35</sup> Weintraut & Associates, *Indiana's Statehouse* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 2000), 8.

<sup>36</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 123–24.

<sup>37</sup> Madison, *Indiana Way*, 60.

<sup>38</sup> Warren Roberts, *Log Buildings of Southern Indiana* (Bloomington: Trickster Press, 1984), passim.

<sup>39</sup> George Theodore Probst, *The Germans in Indianapolis 1840–1918* (Indianapolis: German American Center & Indiana German Heritage Society, 1989) 4; George Brown Tindall, *America: A Narrative History*, Vol. I (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1992), 467.

<sup>40</sup> Elfrieda Lang, “German Immigration to Dubois County, Indiana,” *Indiana Magazine of History* XLI (1945): 137.

<sup>41</sup> Probst, *Germans*, 5.



- 42 Weintraut, "A Measure of Autonomy," work in progress.
- 43 Gwendolyn Crenshaw, *Bury Me in a Free Land: The Abolitionist Movement in Indiana, 1816-1865* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1986), 6.
- 44 U. S. Decennial Census, 1870.
- 45 Emma Lou Thornbrough, *The Negro in Indiana Before 1900* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1957), 38-39; Marlene K. Lu, *Walkin' the Wabash: An Exploration into the Underground Railroad in West Central Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 2001), 47.
- 46 Thornbrough, *Negro in Indiana*, 47, 51, 172.
- 47 Linda Weintraut, "A Glimpse of the Past." *Black History News & Notes* (Aug 1999).
- 48 U. S. Decennial Census, 1870.
- 49 Weintraut, "Measure of Autonomy," in progress.
- 50 Gregory Rose, "Distribution of Ethnic and Racial Minorities in 1850," *Indiana Magazine of History* LXXXVII (Sept. 1991): 225; Madison, *Indiana Way*, 326.
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## FINDINGS OF ELIGIBILITY

During the course of these field reviews more than 1,000 properties were evaluated within the APE of each alternative, using the general guidance provided in the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The general character of each alternative is described below, followed by findings of eligibility for historic resources within each alternative.

**Alternative 1** follows generally the path US 41 to its intersection with Interstate 70, but it does contain some new terrain. For much of this alternative, modern farming operations have disturbed historic field patterns and made obsolete the outbuildings associated with historic Hoosier farms. However, Vigo County has a round barn, an increasingly rare resource type and Knox County has the Deshee Farms, a property that fronts US41. Although of questionable integrity, Deshee Farms, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) communal farming experiment, is a rare resource type.

Many of this alternative's historic buildings are located along US 41 in the small towns, such as Darmstadt, Haubstadt, Fort Branch, Patoka, Sullivan, Carlisle, and Farmersburg, and the larger town of Vincennes. These towns contain a mixture of dwellings (by far the highest density by type) and public buildings or facilities (schools, parks, and churches, primarily) in styles that range from Greek Revival to Neoclassical to Craftsman bungalows to Art Deco. In Vincennes, Sullivan, and Carlisle, there are potential historic districts to consider. Vincennes deserves special note for it is a town that traces its history to the eighteenth century and to French occupation. The Vincennes Historic District is located at the very edge of the APE.

**Alternative 2** passes through one of the more historic regions of the study area. Because extant resources in Vincennes date to the territorial era when Vincennes was the capital of the Northwest Territory and then the Indiana Territory, it is significant in local, state, and regional history. Roads meander through wooded countryside, creating a sense of a bygone era. Resources include nineteenth century dwellings, churches, and public spaces. North and east of Vincennes, one encounters a landscape of small farms, coalmines, and "crossroad" villages intermingled with small towns of Bicknell, Sandborn, and Worthington.

Until Alternative 2 splits into three options in Owen County, it passes by small farmsteads with varying degrees of integrity and small towns such as Freedom. Freedom is said to date to an African American community established during the antebellum era, but unfortunately, none of the Freedom's resources possess both integrity and an age consistent with that era. Alternative 2A turns north near Spencer and remains in hilly terrain to its connection with I70 near Cloverdale. Historic resources include bridges, public buildings, private dwellings (about half the total), and a mix of commercial buildings. Historic resources in Alternative 2B are similar in type to those in 2A with the exception of two additional historic districts; the type and density of individual resources are nearly identical. Alternative 2C includes heavily populated areas in Morgan and Marion counties with a high concentration of high style (as opposed to vernacular) private dwellings.

**Alternative 3** passes through land scoured by strip mining and modern farming operations before it enters the hilly rolling landscape of eastern Greene, Monroe, and Morgan counties. Strip mining has resulted in a decided lack of historical resources in rural Gibson and Pike counties. The largest numbers of potentially eligible resources extant in Pike County are primarily private dwellings near Petersburg; a potentially eligible historic district (two iron bridges and a small section of county road) exists near the Gibson/Pike county line in the Patoka Bottoms. In Daviess and Greene counties, there are also private dwellings, farm buildings, iron bridges, and commercial buildings. All options for this alternative pass near to the city of Washington in Daviess County, a population center with a number of potentially eligible properties, including the potentially eligible Old Order Amish District.

Alternative 3A turns north at the Greene and Monroe County lines and passes through an area that was closely evaluated as a potential large rural district. Although insufficient evidence exists to support the large district, nonetheless there are historic farmsteads that date to the mid-nineteenth century with high integrity and local historic associations. Familial connections may link two or more of these farms. In addition, the large Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District is located in this area. Alternative B is similar to A until it reaches Morgan County where it passes near Martinsville where there is a high concentration of potentially eligible residences as well as three historic districts.

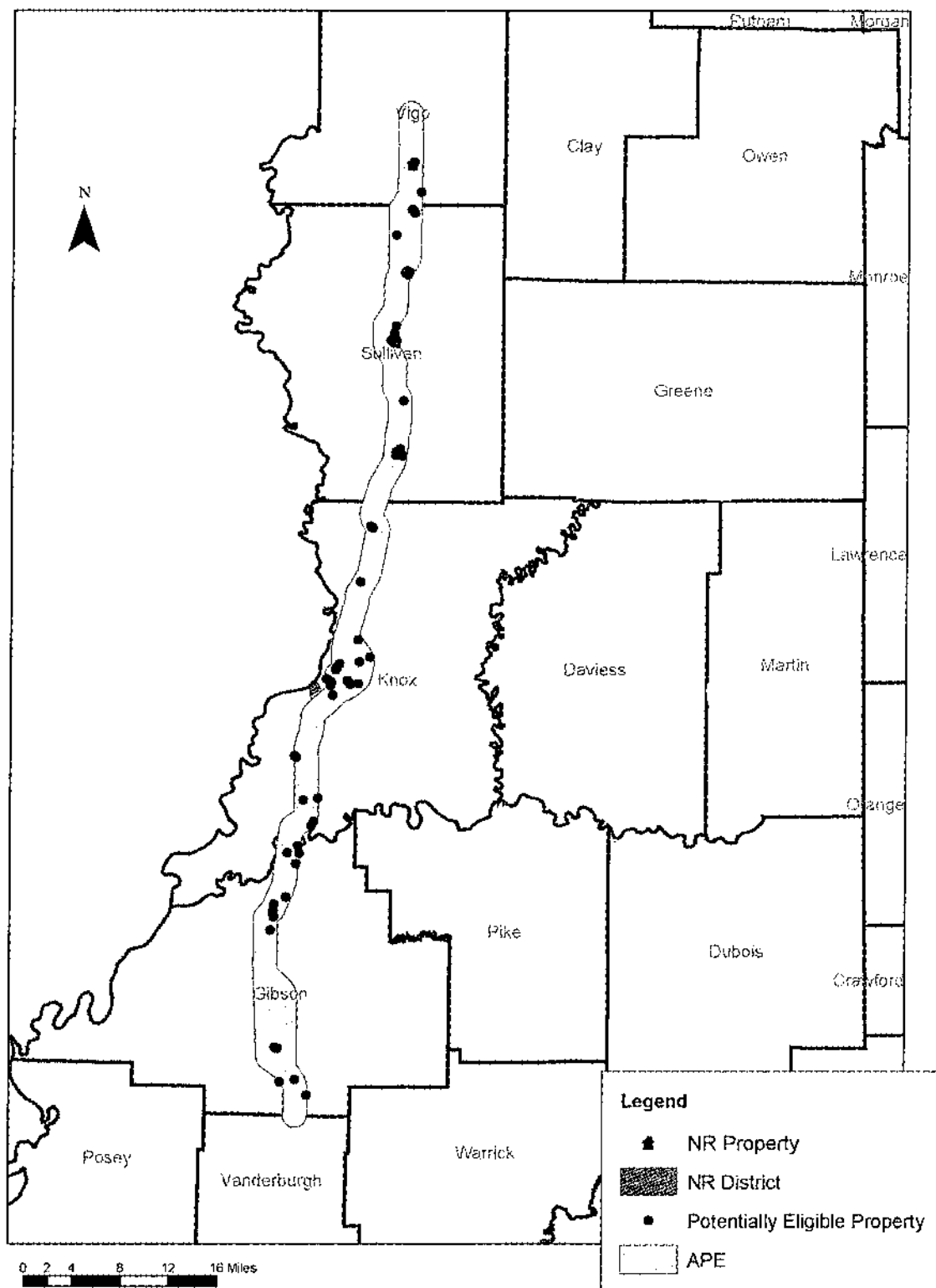
The preferred route, Alternative 3C, which also passes through rural Greene and Monroe counties, has several farmsteads and homes from the nineteenth century. The inventory for this alternative in Monroe County includes a mixture of private dwellings, commercial buildings (linked to the quarrying industry), small farmsteads, an iron bridge, but unlike other locales, there are also at least two separate instances of historically significant stone walls. The remainder of the potentially eligible properties in this alternative in Morgan (Martinsville), Johnson, and Marion counties closely resembles 3B.

**Alternative 4** follows the line of Alternative 3 through Warrick, Pike, and Daviess counties to the southern boundary of Greene County. Therefore, the mixture and distribution of potentially eligible properties in these three counties nearly duplicates Alternative 3 noted above including a potentially eligible historic district (two iron bridges and a section of county road) near the Gibson/Pike county line in the Patoka Bottoms. In Greene County, the inventory includes few properties: a barn, a log house, and a Neoclassical public building.

In Owen County, the three variations of Alternative 4 diverge. Alternative A includes two iron bridges, private residences, and two farmsteads; Putnam County has but two resources, a dwelling and a small farmstead. Alternative 4B in Owen County has only four potentially eligible properties included in the inventory for Alternative 4A. Alternative 4C in Owen County has the same properties as Alternative 4B but there is a dramatic increase in the number of potentially eligible properties in this alternative arising from the private dwellings in Martinsville in Morgan County and the additional properties from Marion or Johnson counties.

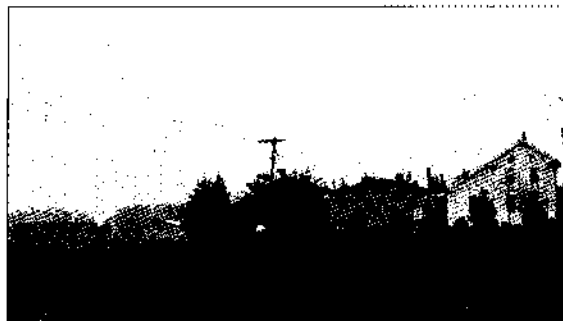
**Alternative 5** is a route rich in historic resources and vistas. There is potentially eligible historic district (two iron bridges and a section of county road) on the Gibson/Pike county line in the Patoka Bottoms. While the number of properties in the southern third of the route is limited due to modern farming practices and strip mining, there are few properties in Martin County because relocation in the 1930s moved people off land that the government deemed to be "sub-marginal" so that forests might be established. It is the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) buildings and hiking trails in the Martin State Forest that are of special note-as is the potentially eligible Loogootee Historic District. Lawrence County, too, has a fish hatchery and buildings constructed by WPA. In Monroe County, the inventory of historic properties takes on a different character as the APE passes near Harrodsburg, a small town with several nice Gothic-Revival homes (c.1870). Additionally, in Monroe County there are stonewalls, farmsteads, and farmhouses with high integrity, including the Mitchell House (NR), the large Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (NR), and the office of a motel (circa 1925), once called the "Duck Inn." Alternatives 5A and 5B diverge in Morgan County: the inventory of potentially eligible properties in Alternative 5A includes five iron bridges, a number of private residences, a farmstead, and a Friends meetinghouse. In Alternative 5B, the potentially eligible properties include the many private dwellings around Martinsville in Morgan County as well as homes in Marion and Johnson counties.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 1



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known source existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

**Alternative 1**  
**Gibson County**



Gibson County 45009

45009 – This small farmstead (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival residence; a site visit is required to assess integrity.



Gibson County 45010

45010 – This farm very near the US 41 right-of-way has a Carpenter-Builder residence (c. 1895). A site visit is required to make a final determination of eligibility.



Gibson County 46002

46002 – This Greek Revival house in Haubstadt (c. 1865) has an unusual plan and the exterior surface appears to be a parge coat of stucco, uncommon for this area.



Gibson County 41022

41022 – This bungalow, the W.C. Polk house (c. 1915) is one of a few in Fort Branch.



Gibson County 41020

41020 – A Neoclassical bank building was built in 1909 in Fort Branch.



Gibson County 41019

41019 – This transitional residence, Greek Revival and Italianate (c. 1860) is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41018

41018 – An architect-designed Arts & Crafts Carnegie library (c. 1917) in Fort Branch was rated outstanding.



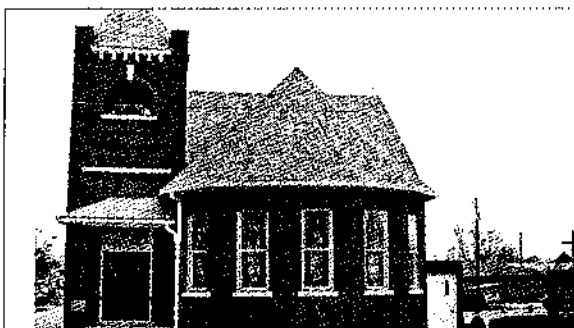
Gibson County 41015

41015 – The best example of a Queen Anne house (1892) in Fort Branch, the J.E. Toops house is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41014

41014 – This Greek Revival house in Fort Branch has some Italianate influences (c. 1870).



Gibson County 41008

41008 – Fort Branch's Cumberland Presbyterian Church (c. 1905) is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style.



Gibson County 10018

10018 -- The L.S. French house (c. 1836), north of Patoka on Old US 41, is a fine example of the Greek Revival style.



Gibson County 10014

10014 – This Greek Revival house (c. 1860) is a very simple example of the style with excellent integrity.





Gibson County 10010

10010 – Another Greek Revival house (c. 1875) on US 41, with some Italianate influences.



Gibson County 10007

10007 – This farm of indeterminate integrity requires a site visit for a final determination of eligibility.



Gibson County 10005

10005 – A simple Federal-style house (c. 1860) with excellent integrity.



Gibson County 12011

12011 – A Greek Revival house in Patoka (c. 1850) with high integrity.



Gibson County 12001

12001 -- This Italianate house in Patoka (c. 1865) is the best example of the style in the township.



Gibson County 12008

12008 -- The Red & White Café in Patoka is vernacular in style and was built around 1900.



Gibson County 12016

12016 -- The Neoclassical Patoka High School, completed in 1921, retains significant integrity.



Gibson County 20015

20015 -- A farmstead of indeterminate integrity; the house appears to be Federal or Greek Revival in style. Site visit required for final determination of eligibility.

### **Knox County**

Located within the APE of Knox County are the Vincennes Historic District and the potentially eligible Burnett Heights Historic District and Freelandville Historic District.



Knox County 50022

50022 – County bridge 385 on Old US 41 consists of two spans, a Parker Through truss and a Warren Pony truss, both dating from the 1920s.



Knox County 45086

45086 – This New York Central railroad bridge across the White River near Decker was completed around 1910.



Knox County 46001

46001 – The Neoclassical-style Decker High School building was completed around 1916.



Knox County 47001

47001 – Deshee Farms (c. 1936), now the Schenk Farm, is located on US 41. It is the result of a Depression-era resettlement program of the federal government to retrain some of the rural poor in agricultural techniques.



Knox County 45075

45075 -- The Edward Plass House is a Craftsman bungalow with some excellent detail built circa 1919.



Knox County 45087

45087 -- A small farmstead with a T-plan residence from the late 1800s.



Knox County 45026

45026 -- This farm has a Free Classic-style residence (c. 1910) and an excellent collection of outbuildings.



Knox County 29108

29108 -- Vincennes Township School # 1, a Colonial Revival building (c. 1912), is presently in use by a community group.



Knox County 29047

29047 – Washington School in Vincennes, a Gothic Revival-influenced building, was completed in 1925-26 and retains a high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29048

29048 -- This 1905 Free Classic-style house has a non-period porch but retains a high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29046

29046 – A PWA project completed in 1937-38, Gregg Park contains a Craftsman-inspired shelter, a band shell, and entry gates.



Knox County 29026

29026 – Tecumseh School, an architect-designed Romanesque Revival building, was completed in 1906.



Knox County 29027

29027 – Egloff Mill (c. 1914) is the only one of its type in the county portion of Alternative 1.



Knox County 25012

25012 -- The Knox County Tuberculosis Hospital, Art Deco in design, was built in 1936–37.



Knox County 25013

25013 -- This Art Deco residence, the Stewart House on the grounds of the County Tuberculosis Hospital, was completed in 1938–39.



Knox County 25011

25011 – Italianate-style with a Colonial Revival porch, the Walk-Laaken House (c. 1880/1920) retains a very high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29001

29001 -- The Dutch Colonial, architect-designed, C. Reed House was built in 1907.



Knox County 30036

30036 -- The Emison House (c. 1870) has a non-period porch but retains significant integrity.



Knox County 29004

29004 -- The Simpson Farm, with an I-house residence, dates from the 1840s.



Knox County 30012

30012 -- The twentieth-century Gothic Revival, Presbyterian Church dates from 1913.



Knox County 30016

30016 – Some changes have been made to the McCord House (c. 1863) but the house is an outstanding example of the I-house/Greek Revival style.



Knox County 20050

20050 – The Thompson House is an 1820s-era I-house in excellent condition.



Knox County 25008

25008 – The Snapp House, a Queen Anne style residence (c. 1890) echoes many of the details of the style.



Knox County 17004

17004 – The Emison Methodist Church, built in 1920, is an example of the popular Gothic Revival influences seen in a number of churches in the region.





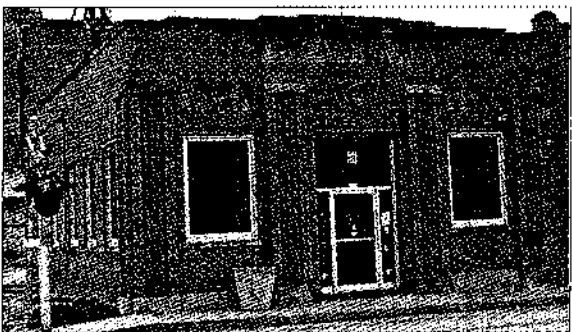
Knox County 16014

16014 – The Sproat House (c. 1890) is a Queen Anne-style residence, with an unusual corner bay, in Oaktown.



Knox County 16016

16016 – The First Christian Church, Romanesque Revival in style, was built during the period 1906–08.



Knox County 16028

16028 .. Oaktown's Art Deco bank building (c. 1925) has some changes but still retains architectural significance.

### **Sullivan County**

Alternative 1 follows the route of US 41 through much of Sullivan County. Three towns are within the APE of this route. Two of these towns have potential historic districts as indicated in the *Interim Report*: Carlisle Commercial Historic District (36000), Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District (21000), and Sullivan West Washington Street Historic District (22000). The two districts in the town of Sullivan possess high integrity. The district in Carlisle possesses low integrity as a result of recent demolitions in the commercial area.

Most of the potentially eligible historic properties are located within the towns and these towns need to be buffered.

Within the APE is also located one National Register property, the Sherman Building in Sullivan.



Sullivan County 37050

37050 – This Colonial Revival House in Carlisle was constructed around 1930.



Sullivan County 37046

37046 – The Haddon House outside of Carlisle is an Italianate house constructed between 1851 and 1853. There is also an apiary and a cemetery on site.



Sullivan County 37038

37038 -- This Craftsman bungalow in Carlisle has good integrity based on an exterior evaluation.



Sullivan County 37037

37037 -- The Helms-Wittlesey House in Carlisle is an I-house built in 1819 and modified in 1960.



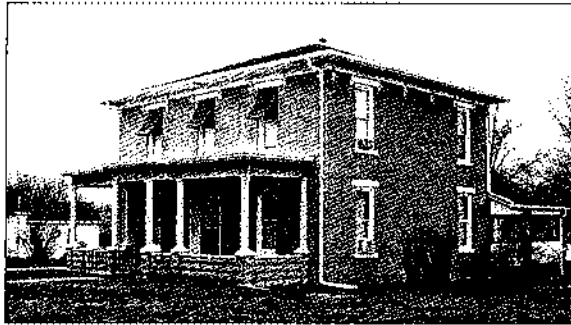
Sullivan County 37011

37011 -- This 1895 house in Carlisle, built in the Free Classic style, has few modifications although it is in poor repair.



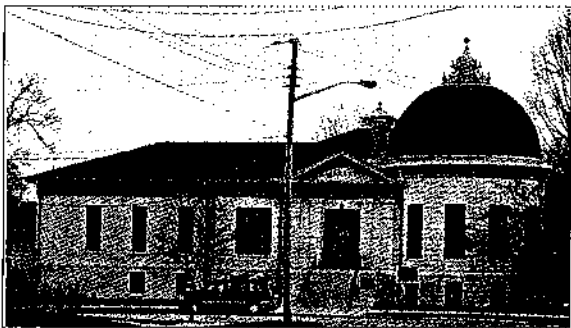
Sullivan County 35011

35011 -- The Tourist Court located on Old US 41 north of Carlisle is a collection of Colonial Revival Cottages built around 1930.



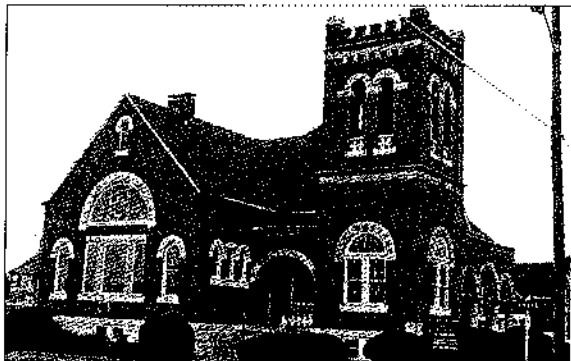
Sullivan County 23045

23045 – This Italianate house located in the town of Sullivan was built around 1870, but has been modified by a 1920s porch and an addition to the rear.



Sullivan County 23038

23038 -- The Sullivan Public Library in Sullivan (architect Paul O. Moratz) was built in 1904 and modified in 1992.



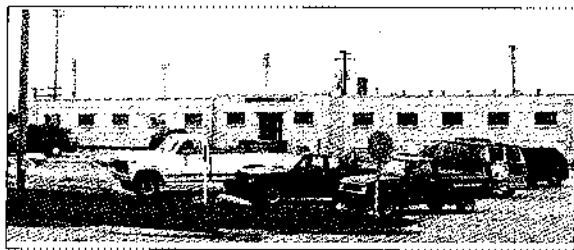
Sullivan County 23031

23031 – The First Presbyterian Church in Sullivan is a Richardsonian Romanesque Revival church built in 1908.



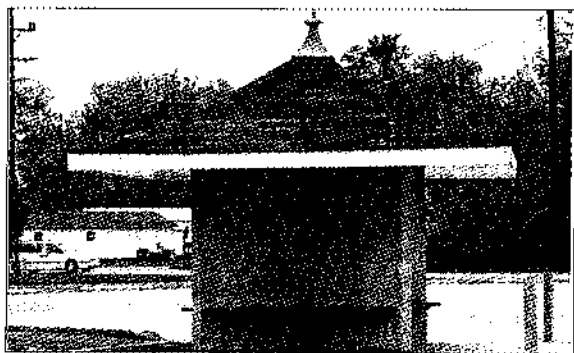
Sullivan County 23021

23021 – This Queen Anne house in Sullivan has modifications to the rear elevation but possesses nice details.



Sullivan County 23008

23008 -- The Vocational Arts Building (c. 1930) in Sullivan is a rare example of Art Moderne architecture in Sullivan County.



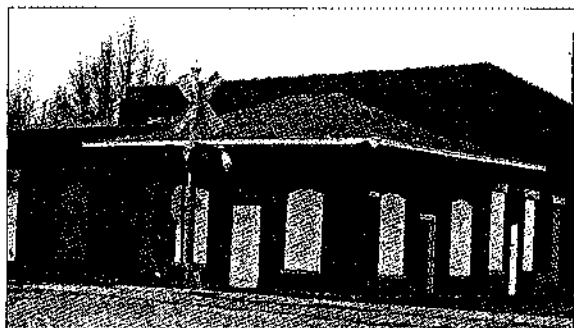
Sullivan County 23006

23006 -- The Interurban Stop 25 in Sullivan was built in 1906.



Sullivan County 07028

07028 -- This house located in Shelburn is a Sears House and is typical of pattern book housing in the 1930s.



Sullivan County 07029

07029 -- This station (c. 1900) was constructed at the corner of Mill and Interurban Street in Shelburn.



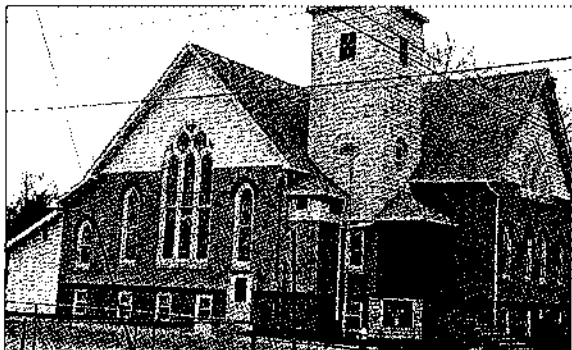
Sullivan County 07023

07023 – This commercial building (c. 1900) in Shelburn has cast iron pilasters and great integrity.



Sullivan County 07014

07014 – This Queen Anne Cottage (c. 1890) in Shelburn possesses good integrity.



Sullivan County 07008

07008 – The First Methodist Church in Shelburn was built in 1912.



Sullivan County 07007

07007 – This Italianate house (c. 1880) in Shelburn has original windows, porch, brackets, and window hoods, but its integrity is somewhat compromised by the additions to the rear.



Sullivan County 05013

05013 – The Liberty Church of Christ (c. 1890) is listed in the survey as a double-pen but has more of a “meeting house” feel. If this alternative is chosen for Tier 2, focused research needs to be conducted. A cemetery is also on site, but it is not potentially eligible.



Sullivan County 06023

06023 -- This Mission Revival house in Farmersburg (c. 1915) is an atypical style for Sullivan County.



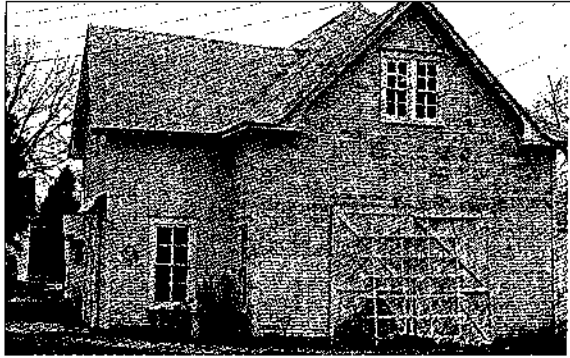
Sullivan County 06030

06030 – This Queen Anne Cottage in Farmersburg was built around 1900.



Sullivan County 06032

06032 -- This Free Classic-style house built around 1910 also has a period carriage house on site.



Sullivan County 06011

06011 -- This carriage house (c. 1900) in Farmersburg possesses really good integrity.

### **Vigo County**

One National Register property is located in the 2000-foot corridor of this county: the Linton Township High School and Community Building.



Vigo County 55016

55016 -- This Round Barn was constructed around 1905 and is listed in John T. Hanou's *A Round Indiana: Round Barns in the Hoosier State*.

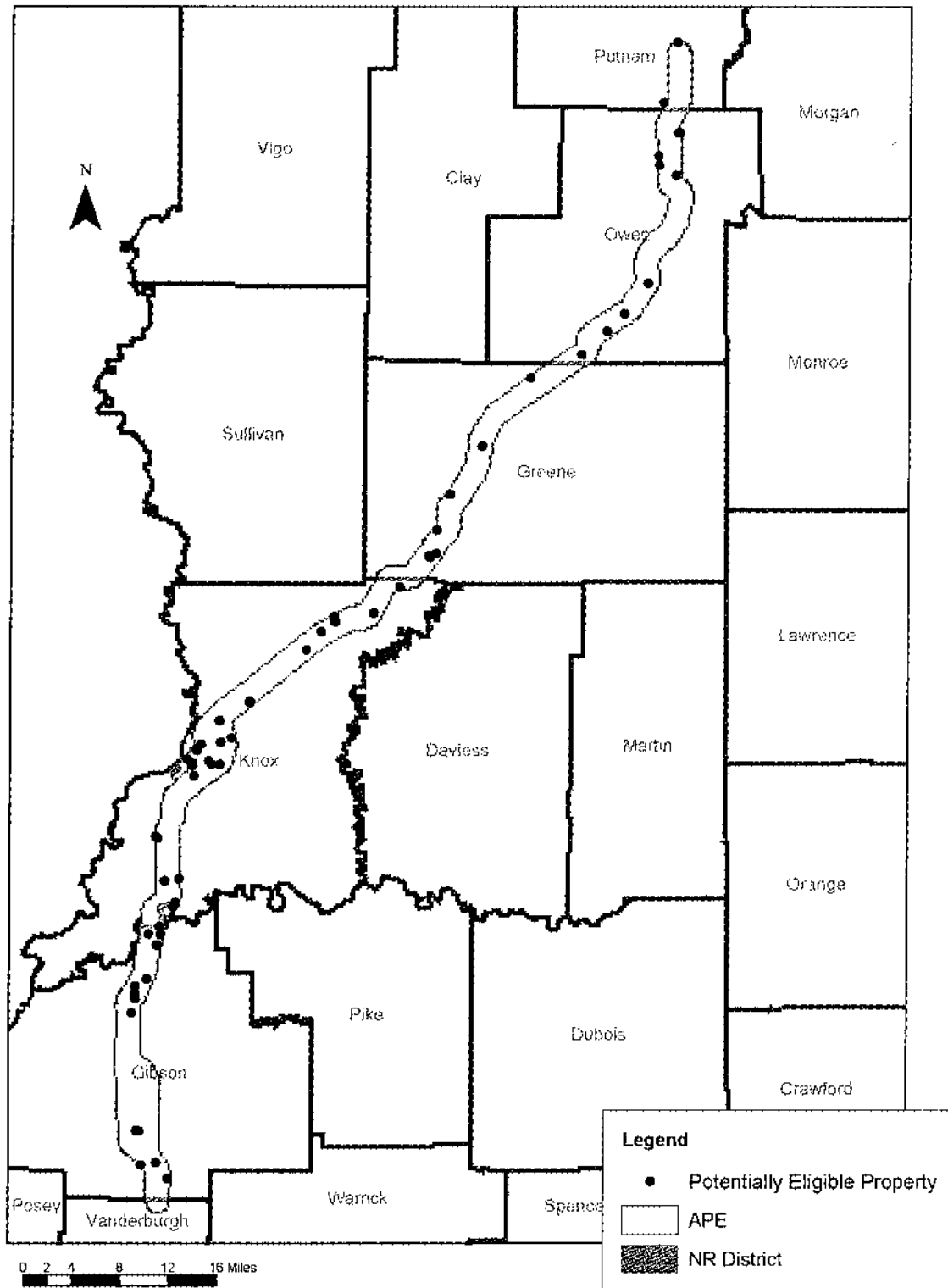


Vigo County 55013

55013 -- This fire station (c. 1905) in Pimento was constructed in a twentieth-century functional style.

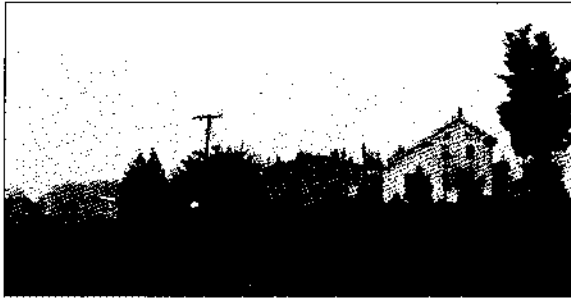


## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 2A



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**Alternate 2A**  
**Gibson County**



Gibson County 45009

45009 -- This small farmstead (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival residence; a site visit is required to assess integrity.



Gibson County 45010

45010 -- This farm very near the US 41 right-of-way has a Carpenter-Builder residence (c. 1895). A site visit is required to make a final determination of eligibility.



Gibson County 46002

46002 -- This Greek Revival house in Haubstadt (c. 1865) has an unusual plan and the exterior surface appears to be a parge coat of stucco, uncommon for this area.



Gibson County 41022

41022 -- This bungalow, the W.C. Polk house (c. 1915) is one of a few in the community.



Gibson County 41020

41020 -- A Neoclassical bank building, built in 1909, is in Fort Branch.



Gibson County 41019

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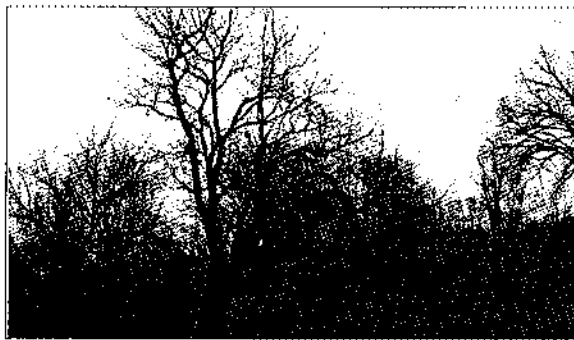
Gibson County 10014

10014 – This Greek Revival house (c. 1860) is a very simple example of the style with excellent integrity.



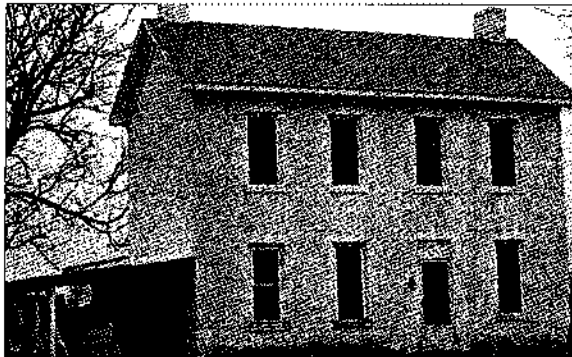
Gibson County 10010

10010 – Another Greek Revival house (c. 1875) on US 41, has some Italianate influences.



Gibson County 10007

10007 – This farm of indeterminate integrity requires a site visit for a final determination of eligibility.



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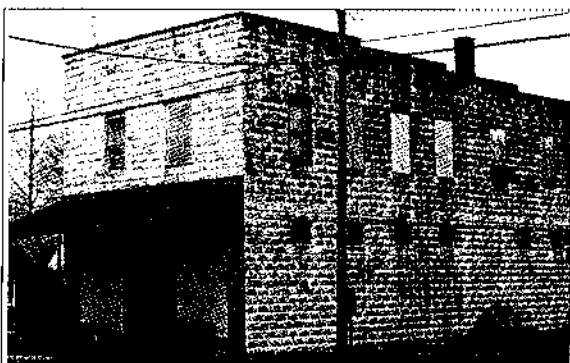
Gibson County 12011

12011 – A Greek Revival house in Patoka (c. 1850) with a very high level of integrity.



Gibson County 12001

12001 – This Italianate house in Patoka (c. 1865) is the best example of the style in the township.



Gibson County 12008

12008 – The Red & White Café in Patoka is vernacular in style and built around 1900.



Gibson County 12016

12016 – The Neoclassical Patoka High School, completed in 1921, retains significant integrity.



Gibson County 20015

20015 – This farmstead has indeterminate integrity; the house appears to be Federal or Greek Revival in style. Site visit required for final determination of eligibility.

### **Knox County**

Located within the APE of Knox County are the Vincennes Historic District and the potentially eligible Burnett Heights Historic District and Freelandville Historic District.



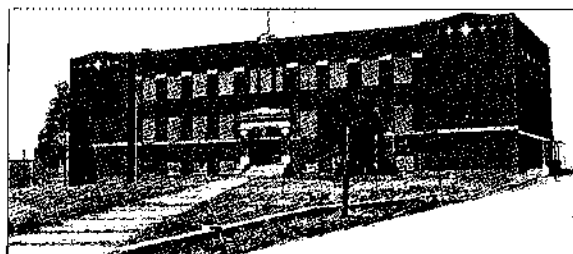
Knox County 50022

50022 – County Bridge 385 on Old US 41 consists of two spans, a Parker Through truss and a Warren Pony truss, both dating from the 1920s.



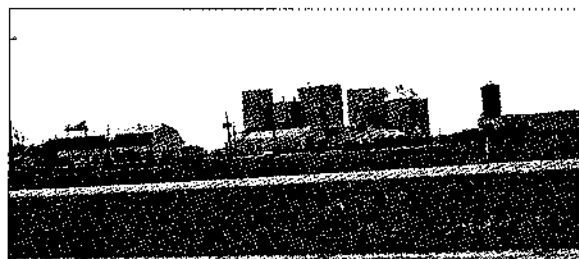
Knox County 45086

45086 – This New York Central railroad bridge across the White River near Decker, was completed in 1910.



Knox County 46001

46001 -- The Neoclassical-style Decker High School building was completed in 1916.



Knox County 47001

47001 – Deshee Farms (c. 1936), now the Schenk Farm is located on US 41. It is the result of a Depression-era resettlement program of the federal government to retrain some of the rural poor in agricultural techniques.



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45075 – The Edward Plass House is a Craftsman bungalow with some excellent detail built in circa 1919.



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45087 – A small farmstead with a T-plan residence from the late 1800s.



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45026 – This farm has a Free Classic-style residence (c. 1910) and an excellent collection of outbuildings.



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29047 -- Washington School in Vincennes, a Gothic Revival-influenced building, was completed in 1925-26 and retains a high degree of integrity.



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29048 -- This 1905 Free Classic-style house has a non-period porch but retains a high degree of integrity.



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29027 – Egloff Mill (c. 1914) is the only one of its type in the county.



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25011 – Italianate-style with a Colonial Revival porch, the Walk-Laaken House (c. 1880/1920) retains a very high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29001

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Knox County 30036

30036 -- The Emison House (c. 1870) has a non-period porch but retains significant integrity.



Knox County 29004

29004 -- The Simpson Farm, with an I-house residence, dates from the 1840s.



Knox County 30012

30012 -- The twentieth-century Gothic Revival Presbyterian Church dates from 1913.



Knox County 30016

30016 – Some changes have been made to the McCord House (c. 1863) but the house is an outstanding example of the I-house/Greek Revival style.



Knox County 20050

20050 -- The Thompson House is an 1820s-era I-house in excellent condition.



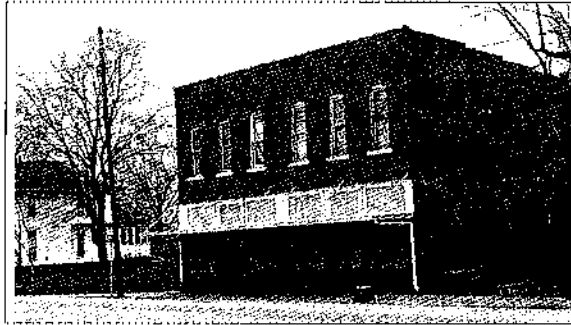
Knox County 25008

25008 – The Snapp House, a Queen Anne style residence (c. 1890), echoes many of the details of the style.



Knox County 21018

21018 – This Greek Revival house (c. 1860) has been altered slightly with the addition of a porch.



Knox County 21020

21020 – The C.M. Hill Market (c. 1904) has excellent integrity.



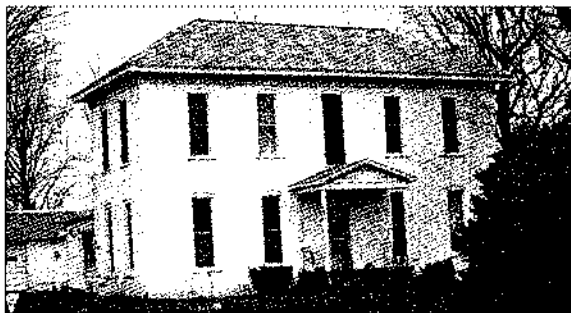
Knox County 21027

21027 – The Methodist Episcopal Church in Bruceville (c. 1875) combines a number of styles.



Knox County 21034

21034 – This Craftsman-style bungalow (c. 1920) is one of the best examples of the style in this county.



Knox County 10049

10049 – The Wells Farm residence is an 1860 I-house; the property includes numerous outbuildings.



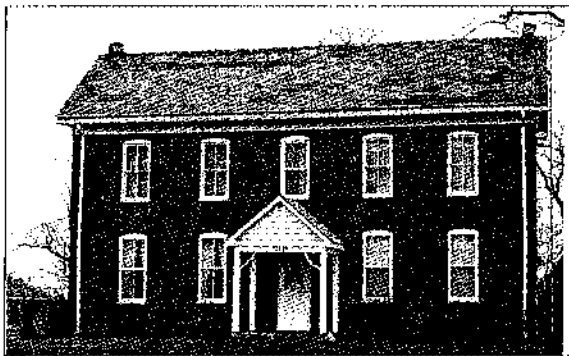
Knox County 10037

10037 – The Stoelting Farm has two residences, an 1850 single-pen house and a 1920s bungalow.



Knox County 10034

10034 – This architect-designed Evangelical Church dates from 1935.



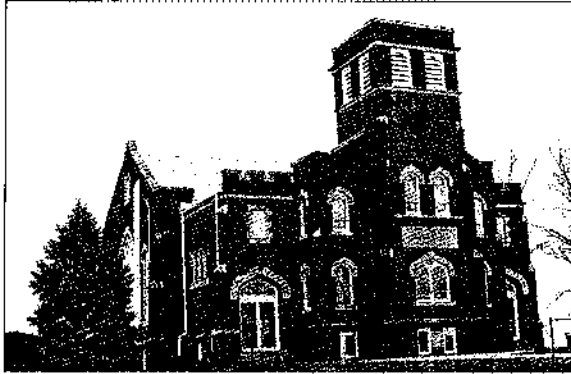
Knox County 10035

10035 – The Volle Farm (c. 1870) has an impressive collection of outbuildings.



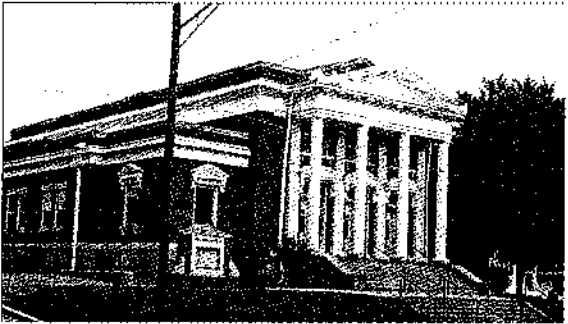
Knox County 10036

10036 – The Buescher Farm, like many others, has an I-house residence (c. 1850).



Knox County 02001

02001 – Another architect-designed  
Evangelical Church (c. 1920).



Knox County 01006

01006 – The Neoclassical Sandborn Christian  
Church was completed around 1913.

## Greene County



Greene County 71005

71005 – The Lee & Company false-front commercial building (c. 1900) in Marco is one-of-a-kind.



Greene County 71008

71008 – The Heim House (c. 1920) is an excellent example of the American Four-Square style.



Greene County 70010

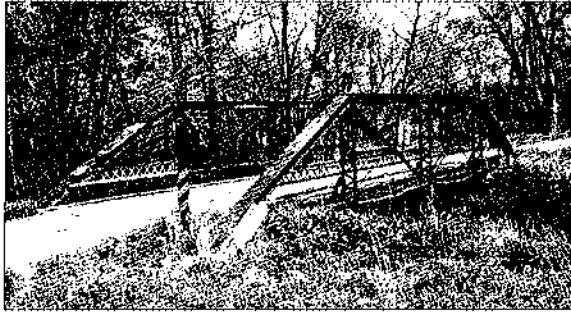
70010 – The Morgan House (c. 1860) has some minor alterations but still retains integrity.



Greene County 70009

70009 – The Indiana Bridge Company built this Pratt Through truss bridge in 1907.





Greene County 30022

30022 -- A Pratt Pony truss bridge built around 1905.



Greene County 30001

30001 -- A single-pen log house in excellent condition for its age (c. 1850).

No Photo Available

Greene County 10032

10032 -- The William Easter Round Barn could not be photographed from the public road, SR 157, and therefore its existence was not verified.

## Owen County



Owen County 50041

50041 -- The George Williams farm has a Queen Anne farmhouse, built in 1896, and a Schweitzer barn. The house has low integrity.



Owen County 56011

56011 -- The McIndoo House (c. 1890) is listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, but from public access roads, it appears to have integrity such that it needs closer examination.



Owen County 35054

35054 -- County Bridge 147, listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, is a Pratt Pony truss built circa 1910.



Owen County 55032

55032 -- The cabin on Dunn Road (c. 1880) was not included in the *Interim Report*, but it needs closer examination if Alternative 2 becomes the preferred alternative.



Owen County 25002

25002 – The James Alverson House (c. 1857) is a Greek Revival house built just before the Civil War, but has questionable integrity.



Owen County 10022

10022 – The John Black Farm (c. 1843) was identified as contributing in the *Interim Report*.



Owen County 10020

10020 – The Minnick House, built around 1840 and added onto around 1880, cannot be viewed from the road. It is notable in the areas of settlement and vernacular architecture and needs a site visit to determine integrity if this alternative is chosen.



Owen County 05026

05026 – The Abner Goodwin House, constructed around 1838, is an I-house.



Owen County 05027

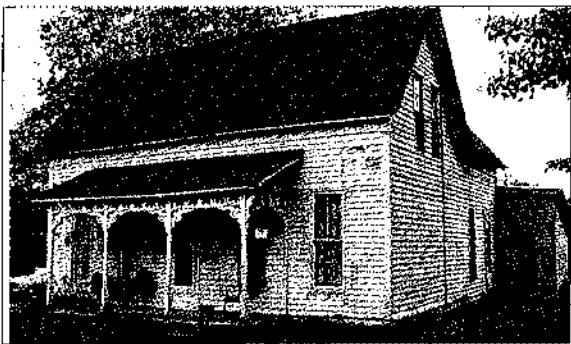
05027 – County Bridge 14, built between 1897 and 1910 has two segments, one of which is a Pratt Through truss and one of which is a Pratt Pony truss.

### **Putnam County**



Putnam County 60012

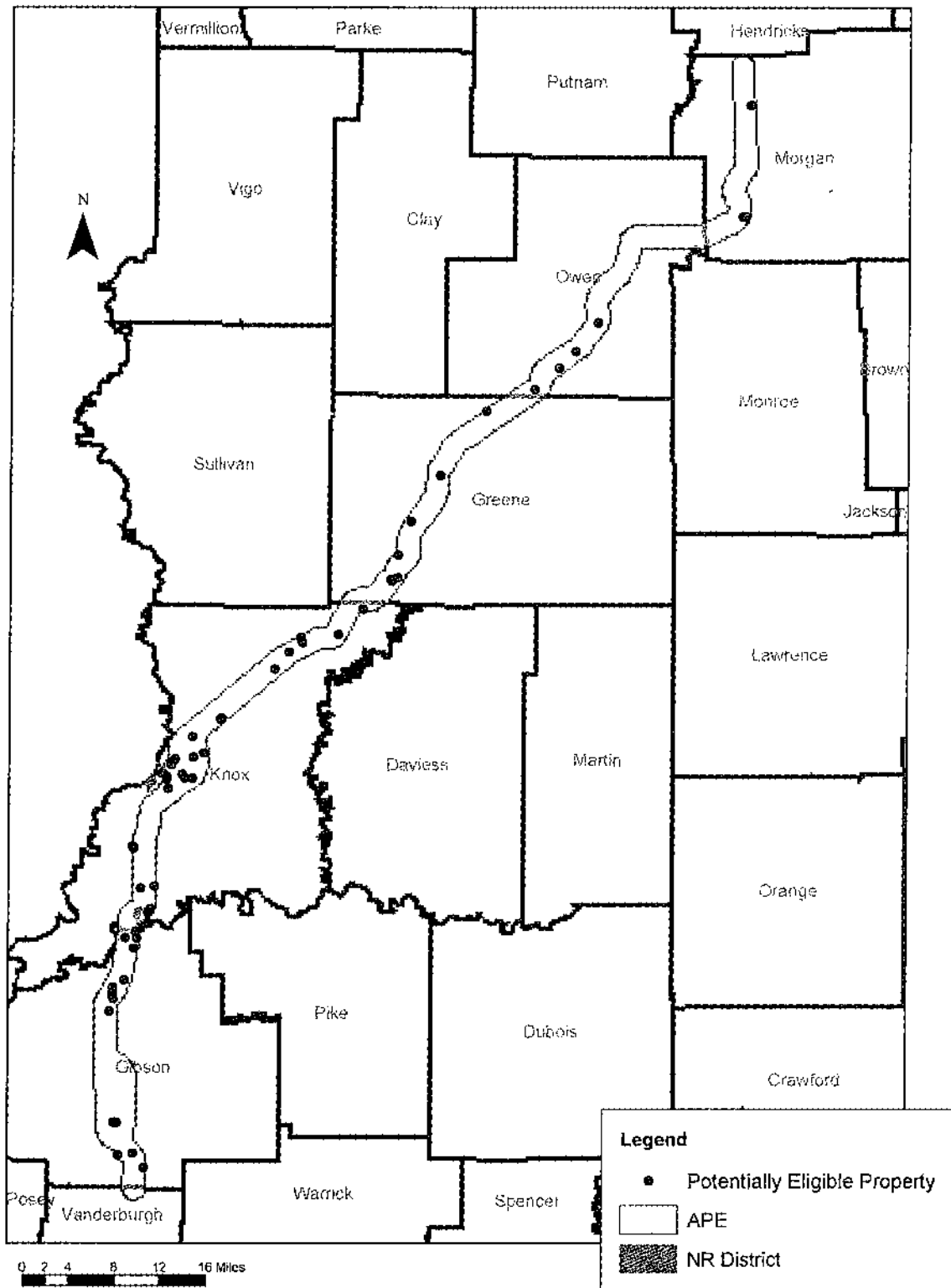
60012 – The Isaac Sinclair House, a Federal-style house with Greek Revival details, was built in 1841. It is now an antique shop.



Putnam County 55045

55045 – The farm on 750 South contains a Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake farmhouse built around 1890 and outbuildings.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 2B



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

**Alternate 2B**  
**Gibson County**



Gibson County 45009

45009 -- This small farmstead (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival residence; a site visit is required to assess integrity.



Gibson County 45010

45010 -- This farm very near the US 41 right-of-way has a Carpenter-Builder residence (c. 1895). A site visit is required to make a final determination of eligibility.



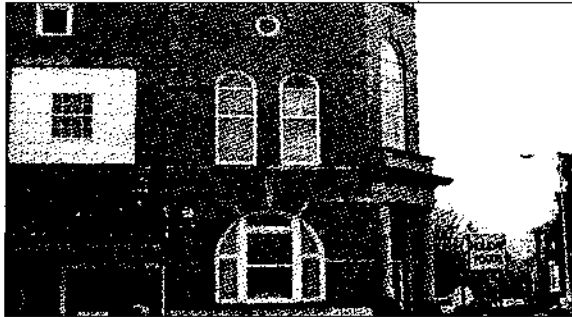
Gibson County 46002

46002 -- This Greek Revival house in Haubstadt (c. 1865) has an unusual plan and the exterior surface appears to be a parge coat of stucco, uncommon for this area.



Gibson County 41022

41022 -- This bungalow, the W.C. Polk house, (c. 1915) is one of a few in the community.



Gibson County 41020

41020 -- A Neoclassical bank building was built in 1909 in Fort Branch.



Gibson County 41019

41019 -- This transitional residence, Greek Revival and Italianate (c. 1860), is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41018

41018 -- An architect-designed Arts & Crafts Carnegie library (c. 1917) in Fort Branch is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41015

41015 -- The best example of a Queen Anne house (1892) in Fort Branch, the J.E. Toops house is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41014

41014 -- This Greek Revival house has some Italianate influences (c. 1870).



Gibson County 41008

41008 -- Fort Branch's Cumberland Presbyterian Church (c. 1905) is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style.



Gibson County 10018

10018 -- The L.S. French house (c. 1836), north of Patoka on Old US 41, is a fine example of the Greek Revival style.



Gibson County 10014

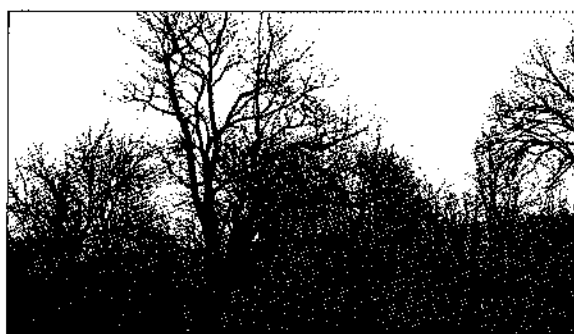
10014 -- This Greek Revival house (c. 1860) is a very simple example of the style with excellent integrity.





Gibson County 10010

10010 -- Another Greek Revival house (c. 1875) on US 41, has some Italianate influences.



Gibson County 10007

10007 -- This farm of indeterminate integrity requires a site visit for a final determination of eligibility.



Gibson County 10005

10005 -- A simple Federal-style house (c. 1860) with excellent integrity.



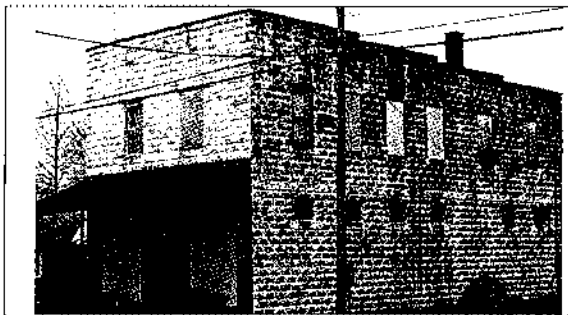
Gibson County 12011

12011 -- A Greek Revival house in Patoka (c. 1850) with a high level of integrity.



Gibson County 12001

12001 -- This Italianate house in Patoka (c. 1865) is the best example of the style in the township.



Gibson County 12008

12008 -- The Red & White Café in Patoka is vernacular in style and was built around 1900.



Gibson County 12016

12016 -- The Neoclassical Patoka High School, completed in 1921, retains significant integrity.

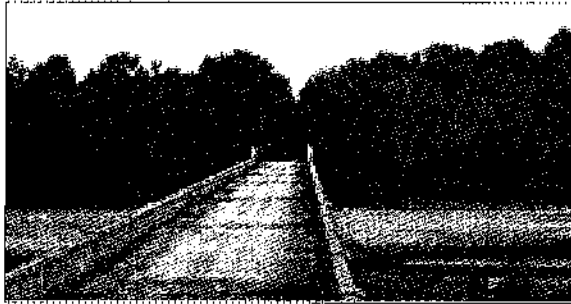


Gibson County 20015

20015 -- This farmstead has indeterminate integrity; the house appears to be Federal or Greek Revival in style. Site visit required for final determination of eligibility.

### **Knox County**

Located within the APE of Knox County are the Vincennes Historic District and the potentially eligible Burnett Heights Historic District and Freelandville Historic District.



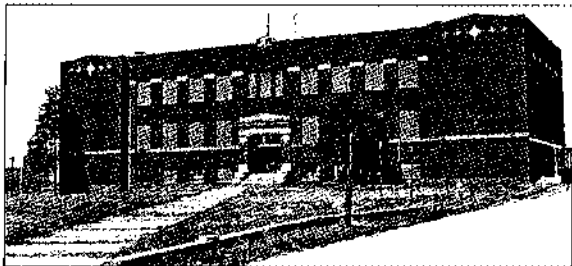
Knox County 50022

50022 – County bridge 385 on Old US 41 consists of two spans, a Parker Through truss and a Warren Pony truss, both dating from the 1920s.



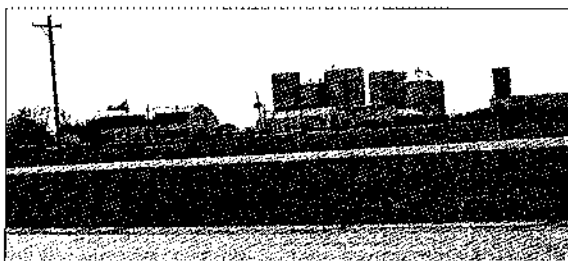
Knox County 45086

45086 – This New York Central railroad bridge across the White River near Decker, was completed around 1910.



Knox County 46001

46001 – The Neoclassical-style Decker High School building was completed in 1916.



Knox County 47001

47001 – Deshee Farms (c. 1936) now the Schenk Farm is located on US 41. It is the result of a Depression-era resettlement program of the federal government to retrain some of the rural poor in agricultural techniques.



Knox County 45075

45075 – The Edward Plass House is a Craftsman bungalow with some excellent detail built circa 1919.



Knox County 45087

45087 – A small farmstead with a T-plan residence from the late 1800s.



Knox County 45026

45026 – This farm has a Free Classic-style residence (c. 1910) and an excellent collection of outbuildings.



Knox County 29108

29108 – Vincennes Township School # 1, a Colonial Revival building (c. 1912), is presently in use by a community group.



Knox County 29047

29047 – Washington School in Vincennes, a Gothic Revival-influenced building, was completed in 1925-26 and retains a high degree of integrity.



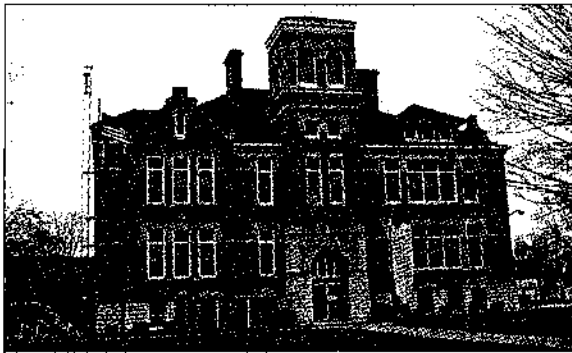
Knox County 29048

29048 – This 1905 Free Classic-style house has a non-period porch but retains a high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29046

29046 – A PWA project completed in 1937-38, Gregg Park contains a Craftsman-inspired shelter, a band shell, and entry gates.



Knox County 29026

29026 – Tecumseh School, an architect-designed Romanesque Revival building, was completed in 1906.



Knox County 29027

29027 – Egloff Mill (c. 1914) is the only one of its type in the county.



Knox County 25012

25012 -- The Knox County Tuberculosis Hospital, Art Deco in design, was built in 1936-37.



Knox County 25013

25013 – This Art Deco residence, the Stewart House on the grounds of the County Tuberculosis Hospital, was completed in 1938-39.



Knox County 25011

25011 -- Italianate-style with a Colonial Revival porch, the Walk-Laaken House (c. 1880/1920) retains a very high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29001

29001 -- The Dutch Colonial, architect-designed, C. Reed House was built in 1907.



Knox County 30036

30036 -- The Emison House (c. 1870) has a non-period porch but retains significant integrity.



Knox County 29004

29004 -- The Simpson Farm, with an I-house residence, dates from the 1840s.



Knox County 30012

30012 -- The twentieth-century Gothic Revival Presbyterian Church dates from 1913.



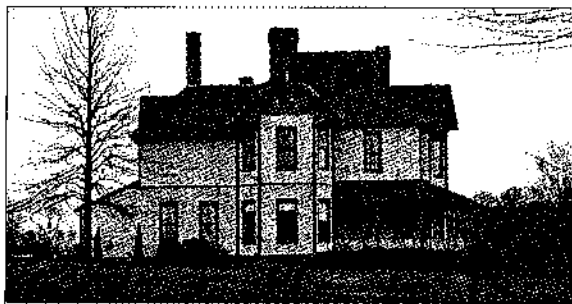
Knox County 30016

30016 – Some changes have been made to the McCord House (c. 1863) but the house is an outstanding example of the I-house/Greek Revival style.



Knox County 20050

20050 – The Thompson House is an 1820s-era I-house in excellent condition.



Knox County 25008

25008 – The Snapp House, a Queen Anne style residence (c. 1890), echoes many of the details of the style.



Knox County 21018

21018 – This Greek Revival house (c. 1860) has been altered slightly with the addition of a porch.





Knox County 21020

21020 – The C.M. Hill Market (c. 1904) has excellent integrity.



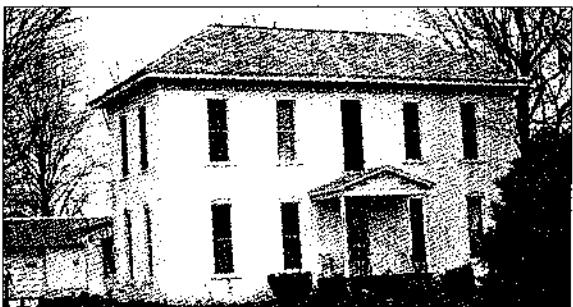
Knox County 21027

21027 – The Methodist Episcopal Church in Bruceville (c. 1875) combines a number of styles.



Knox County 21034

21034 – This Craftsman-style bungalow (c. 1920) is one of the best examples of the style in this county.



Knox County 10049

10049 – The Wells Farm residence is an 1860 I-house; the property includes numerous outbuildings.



Knox County 10037

10037 – The Stoelting Farm has two residences, an 1850 single-pen house and a 1920s bungalow.



Knox County 10034

10034 – This architect-designed Evangelical Church dates from 1935.



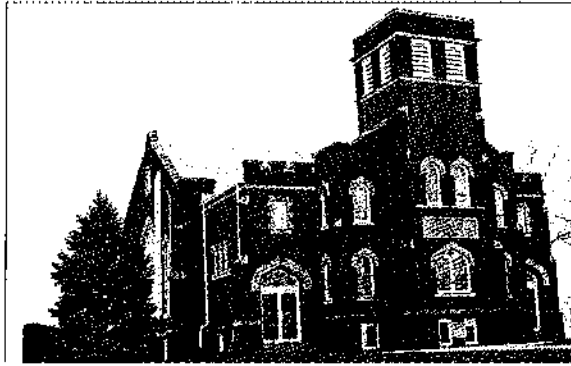
Knox County 10035

10035 – The Volle Farm (c. 1870) has an impressive collection of outbuildings.



Knox County 10036

10036 – The Buescher Farm, like many others, has an I-house residence (c. 1850).



Knox County 02001

02001 – Another architect-designed Evangelical Church (c. 1920).



Knox County 01006

01006 – The Neoclassical Sandborn Christian Church was completed in 1913.

## Greene County



Greene County 71005

71005 -- The Lee & Company, false-front commercial building (c. 1900) in Marco, is one-of-a-kind.



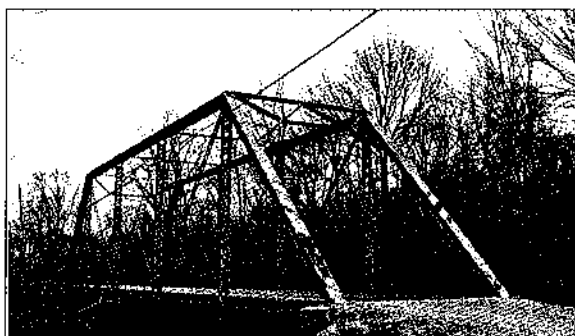
Greene County 71008

71008 -- The Heim House (c. 1920) is an excellent example of the American Four-Square style.



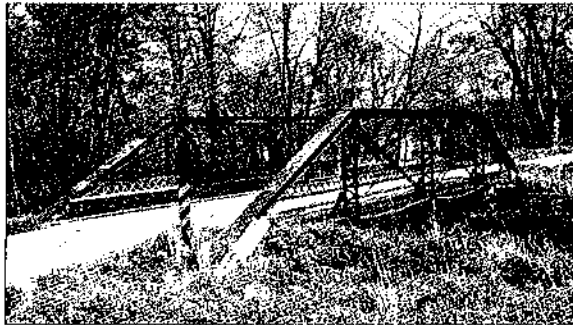
Greene County 70010

70010 -- The Morgan House (c. 1860) has some minor alterations but still retains integrity.



Greene County 70009

70009 -- The Indiana Bridge Company built this Pratt Through truss bridge in 1907.



Greene County 30022

30022 – A Pratt Pony truss bridge was built around 1905.



Greene County 30001

30001 -- A single-pen log house in excellent condition for its age (c. 1850).

No Photo Available

Greene County 10032

10032 – The William Easter Round Barn could not be photographed from the public road, SR 157, and therefore its existence was not verified.

## Owen County



Owen County 50041

50041– The George Williams farm has a Queen Anne farmhouse, built in 1896, and a Schweitzer barn. The house has low integrity.



Owen County 56011

56011– The McIndoo House (c. 1890) is listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, but from public access roads, it appears to have integrity such that it needs closer examination.



Owen County 35054

35054 – County Bridge 147, listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, is a Pratt Pony truss built circa 1910.



Owen County 55032

55032 – The cabin on Dunn Road (c. 1880) was not included in the *Interim Report*, but it needs closer examination if Alternative 2 becomes the preferred alternative.

## Morgan County



Morgan County 50020

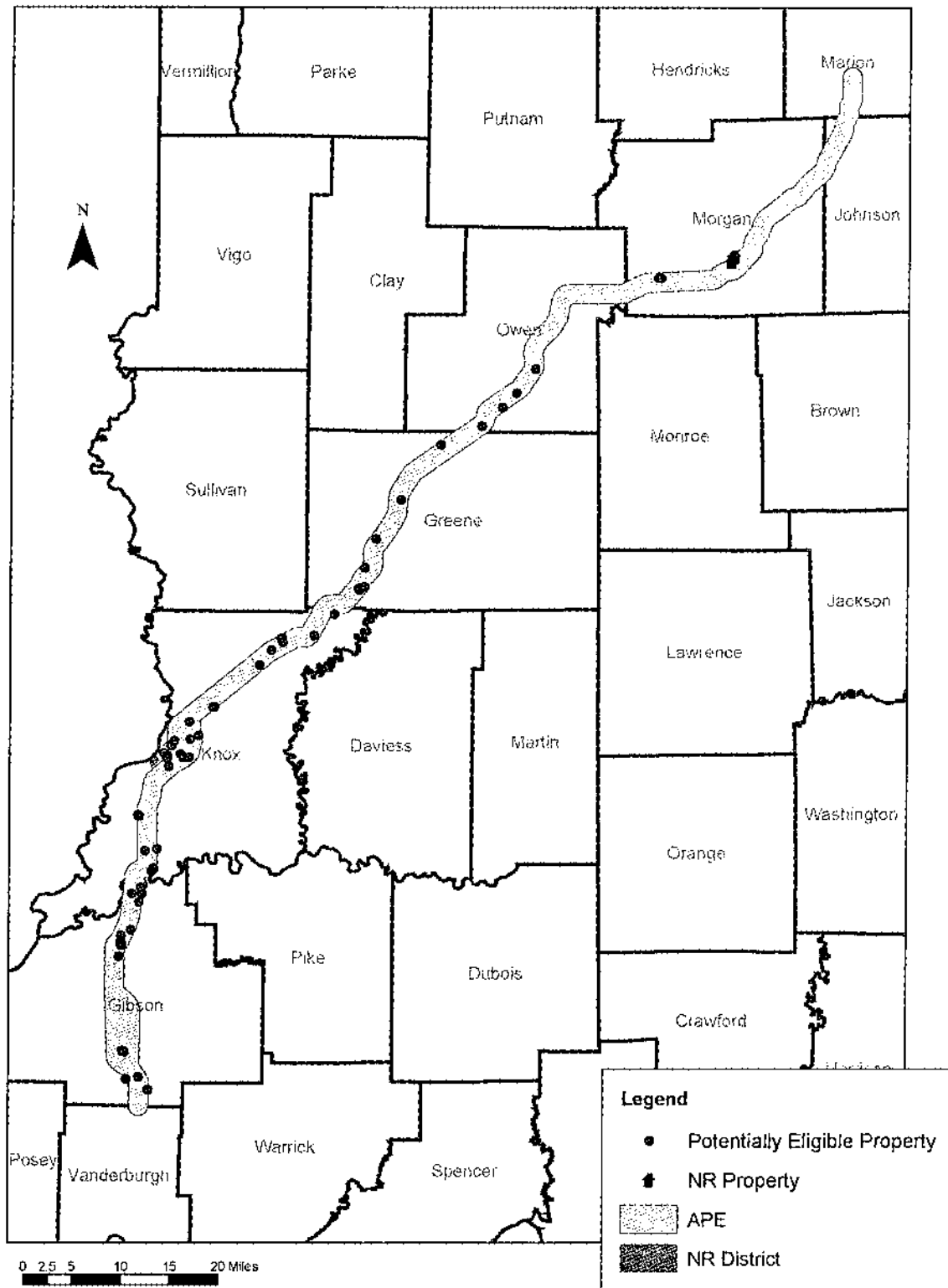
50020 – This two-story, T-plan Queen Anne house in the Paragon community (c. 1891) is associated with the Wathan family.



Morgan County 51012

51012 – Built in 1898, this Romanesque Revival commercial building served as the meeting hall for the Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406 and the Knights of Pythias No. 431 lodges.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 2C



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**Alternate 2C**  
**Gibson County**



Gibson County 45009

45009 – This small farmstead (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival residence; a site visit is required to assess integrity.



Gibson County 45010

45010 – A farm very near the US 41 right-of-way has a Carpenter-Builder residence (c. 1895). A site visit is required to make a final determination of eligibility.



Gibson County 46002

46002 – This Greek Revival house in Haubstadt (c. 1865) has an unusual plan and the exterior surface appears to be a parge coat of stucco, uncommon for this area.



Gibson County 41022

41022 – This bungalow, the W.C. Polk house (c. 1915) is one of a few in the community.



Gibson County 41020

41020 -- A Neoclassical bank building, built in 1909, in Fort Branch.



Gibson County 41019

41019 -- This transitional residence, Greek Revival and Italianate (c. 1860), is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41018

41018 -- An architect-designed Arts & Crafts Carnegie library (c. 1917) in Fort Branch was rated outstanding.



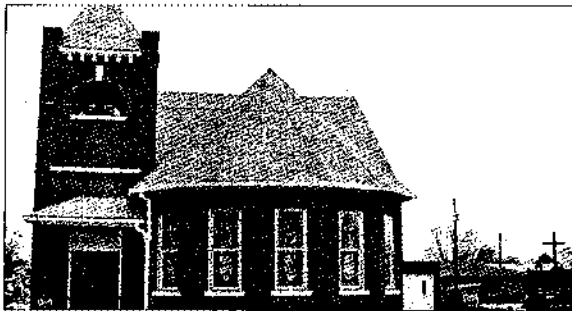
Gibson County 41015

41015 -- The best example of a Queen Anne house (1892) in Fort Branch, the J.E. Toops house is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41014

41014 -- This Greek Revival house with some Italianate influences (c. 1870) is rated outstanding.



Gibson County 41008

41008 -- Fort Branch's Cumberland Presbyterian Church (c. 1905) is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style.



Gibson County 10018

10018 -- The L.S. French house (c. 1836), north of Patoka on Old US 41, is a fine example of the Greek Revival style.



Gibson County 10014

10014 -- This Greek Revival house (c. 1860) is a very simple example of the style with excellent integrity.



Gibson County 10010

10010 – Another Greek Revival house (c. 1875) located on US 41, with some Italianate influences.



Gibson County 10007

10007 – This farm of indeterminate integrity requires a site visit for a final determination of eligibility.



Gibson County 10005

10005 – A simple Federal-style house (c. 1860) with excellent integrity.



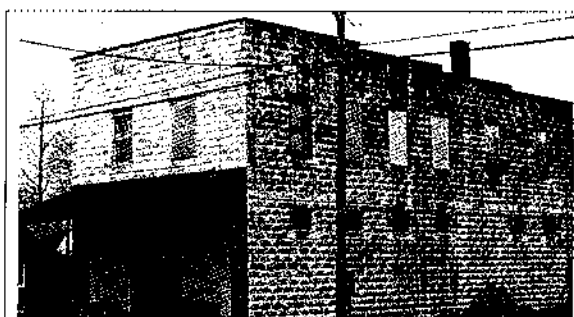
Gibson County 12011

12011 – A Greek Revival house in Patoka (c. 1850) has high integrity.



Gibson County 12001

12001 – This Italianate house in Patoka (c. 1865) is the best example of the style in the township.



Gibson County 12008

12008 -- The Red & White Café in Patoka is vernacular in style, and was built around 1900.



Gibson County 12016

12016 – The Neoclassical Patoka High School, completed in 1921, retains significant integrity.



Gibson County 20015

20015 – On this farmstead of indeterminate integrity; the house appears to be Federal or Greek Revival style. Site visit required for final determination of eligibility.

### **Knox County**

Located within the APE of Knox County are the Vincennes Historic District and the potentially eligible Burnett Heights Historic District and Freelandville Historic District.



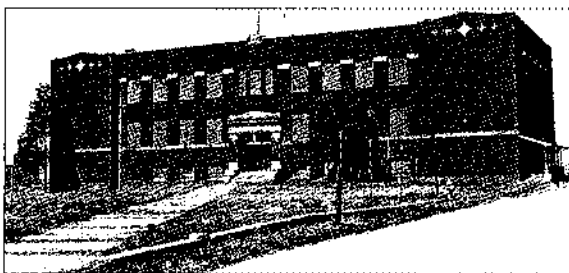
Knox County 50022

50022 -- County Bridge 385 on Old US 41 consists of two spans, a Parker Through truss and a Warren Pony truss, both dating from the 1920s.



Knox County 45086

45086 -- This New York Central railroad bridge across the White River near Decker was completed around 1910.



Knox County 46001

46001 -- The Neoclassical-style Decker High School was completed around 1916.



Knox County 47001

47001 -- Deshee Farms (c. 1936) now the Schenk Farm is located on US 41. It is the result of a Depression-era resettlement program of the federal government to retrain some of the rural poor in agricultural techniques.



Knox County 45075

45075 – The Edward Plass House is a Craftsman bungalow with some excellent detail built circa 1919.



Knox County 45087

45087 – This small farmstead has a T-plan residence from the late 1800s.



Knox County 45026

45026 – The farm has a Free Classic-style residence (c. 1910) and an excellent collection of outbuildings.



Knox County 29108

29108 – Vincennes Township School # 1, a Colonial Revival building (c. 1912), is presently in use by a community group.



Knox County 29047

29047 -- Washington School in Vincennes, a Gothic Revival-influenced building, was completed in 1925-26 and retains a high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29048

29048 -- This 1905 Free Classic-style house has a non-period porch but retains a high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29046

29046 -- A PWA project completed in 1937-38, Gregg Park contains a Craftsman-inspired shelter, a band shell, and entry gates.



Knox County 29026

29026 -- Tecumseh School, an architect-designed Romanesque Revival building, was completed in 1906.





Knox County 29027

29027 – Egloff Mill (c. 1914) is the only one of its type in the county portion of Alternative 2C.



Knox County 25012

25012 – The Knox County Tuberculosis Hospital, Art Deco in design, was built in 1936-37.



Knox County 25013

25013 – This Art Deco residence, the Stewart House on the grounds of the County Tuberculosis Hospital, was completed in 1938-39.



Knox County 25011

25011 – Italianate-style with a Colonial Revival porch, the Walk-Laaken House (c.1880/1920) retains a very high degree of integrity.



Knox County 29001

29001 – The Dutch Colonial, architect-designed, C. Reed House was built in 1907.



Knox County 30036

30036 – The Emison House (c. 1870) has a non-period porch but retains significant integrity.



Knox County 29004

29004 – The Simpson Farm, with an I-house residence, dates from the 1840s.



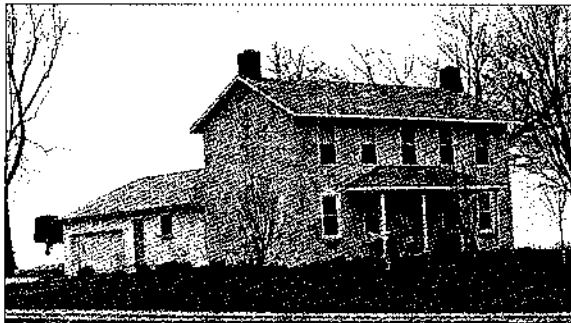
Knox County 30012

30012 – The twentieth-century Gothic Revival Presbyterian Church dates from 1913.



Knox County 30016

30016 – Some changes have been made to the McCord House (c. 1863) but the house is an outstanding example of the I-house/Greek Revival style.



Knox County 20050

20050 -- The Thompson House is an 1820s-era I-house in excellent condition.



Knox County 25008

25008 – The Snapp House, a Queen Anne style residence (c. 1890), echoes many of the details of the style.



Knox County 21018

21018 – This Greek Revival house (c. 1860) has been altered slightly with the addition of a porch.



Knox County 21020

21020 – The C.M. Hill Market (c. 1904) has excellent integrity.



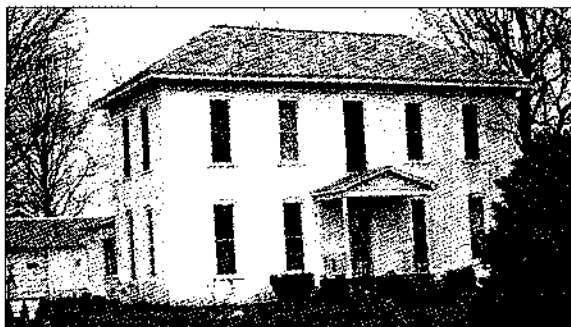
Knox County 21027

21027 – The Methodist Episcopal Church in Bruceville (c. 1875) combines a number of styles.



Knox County 21034

21034 – This Craftsman-style bungalow (c. 1920) is one of the best examples of the style in this county.



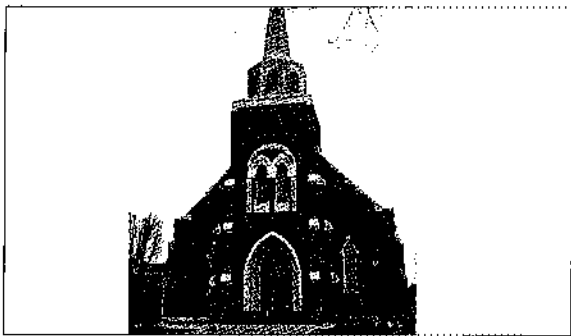
Knox County 10049

10049 – The Wells Farm residence is an 1860 I-house; the property includes numerous outbuildings.



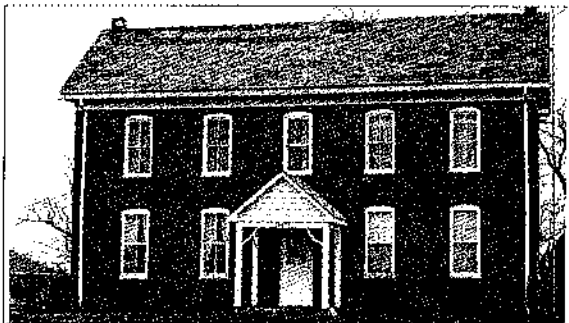
Knox County 10037

10037 – The Stoelting Farm has two residences, an 1850 single-pen house and a 1920s bungalow.



Knox County 10034

10034 – This architect-designed Evangelical Church dates from 1935.



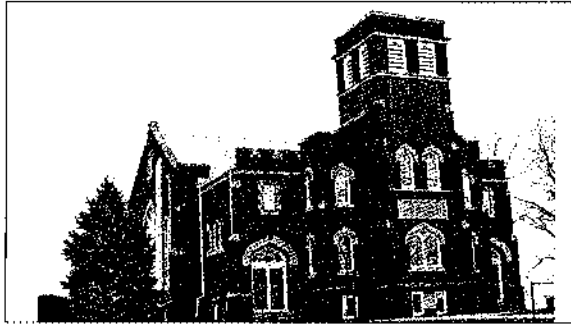
Knox County 10035

10035 – The Volle Farm (c. 1870) has an impressive collection of outbuildings.



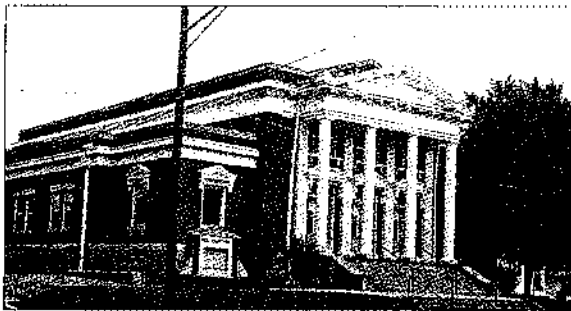
Knox County 10036

10036 – The Buescher Farm, like many others, has an I-house residence (c. 1850).



Knox County 02001

02001 – Another architect-designed Evangelical Church (c. 1920).



Knox County 01006

01006 – The Neoclassical Sandborn Christian Church was completed around 1913.

## Greene County



Greene County 71005

71005 – The Lee & Company false-front commercial building (c. 1900) in Marco is one-of-a-kind.



Greene County 71008

71008 – The Heim House (c. 1920) is an excellent example of the American Four-Square style.



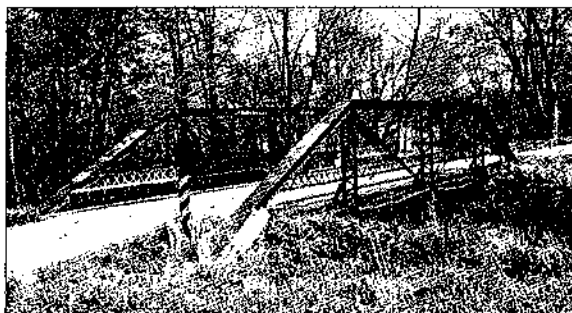
Greene County 70010

70010 – The Morgan House (c. 1860) has some minor alterations but still retains integrity.



Greene County 70009

70009 – The Indiana Bridge Company built this Pratt Through truss bridge in 1907.



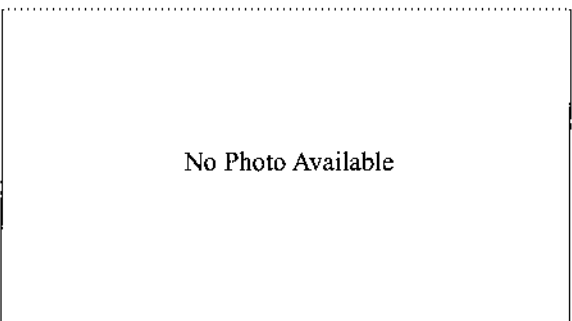
Greene County 30022

30022 -- This Pratt Pony truss bridge was built around 1905.



Greene County 30001

30001 -- This single-pen log house is excellent condition for its age (c. 1850).



Greene County 10032

10032 -- The William Easter Round Barn could not be photographed from the public road, SR 157, and therefore its existence was not verified.



## Owen County



Owen County 50041

50041– The George Williams farm has a Queen Anne farmhouse, built in 1896, and a Schweitzer barn. The house has low integrity.



Owen County 56011

56011– The McIndoo House (c. 1890) is listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, but from public access roads, it appears to have integrity such that it needs closer examination.



Owen County 35054

35054 – County Bridge 147, listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, is a Pratt Pony truss built circa 1910.



Owen County 55032

55032 – This cabin on Dunn Road (c. 1880) was not included in the *Interim Report*, but it needs closer examination if Alternative 2 becomes the preferred alternative.

### **Morgan County**

Morgan County contains a rich array of NR properties and districts. Districts include: Martinsville Downtown Commercial Historic District (which contains the Morgan County Courthouse), East Washington Street Historic District, and the North Side Historic District. Individual NR properties located within the APE of Morgan County are: Martinsville High School Gym.



Morgan County 50020

50020 – This two-story, T-plan Queen Anne house in the Paragon community (c. 1891) is associated with the Wathan family.



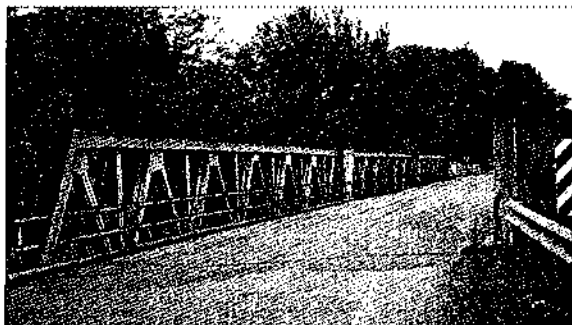
Morgan County 51012

51012 – Built in 1898, this Romanesque Revival commercial building served as the meeting hall for the Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406 and the Knights of Pythias No. 431 lodges.



Morgan County 40043

40043 – This rare octagonal frame barn was built in the late nineteenth century. The brick Italianate farmhouse was constructed in 1868.



Morgan County 60030

60030 -- Constructed around 1925 on Old SR 37, County Bridge 224 is a Warren Pony truss.



Morgan County 64184

64184 -- The Mitchell Mansion (c. 1865) is an Italianate dwelling updated with Classical Revival details (c. 1915).



Morgan County 64183

64183 -- This frame house (c. 1915) is Dutch Colonial Revival in style.



Morgan County 64175

64175 -- This large, two-story brick dwelling has a gable-front orientation and displays Greek Revival and Italianate details.



Morgan County 64173

64173 – This Queen Anne cottage was built around 1900.



Morgan County 64170

64170 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house (c. 1850) retains its gingerbread gable trim, but has an early-twentieth-century porch.



Morgan County 64155

64155 – This frame Queen Anne cottage was built around 1895.



Morgan County 64154

64154 -- This frame, two-story Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64130

64130 – This one-story, hall-and-parlor frame house is thought to date to around 1830.



Morgan County 64128

64128 – This two-story gable-front brick dwelling (c. 1850/c. 1890) features Greek Revival-style details.



Morgan County 64094

64094 – This frame, Queen Anne-style house (c. 1900) is embellished with a wrap-around front porch with turned trim and an unusual circular arched entryway.



Morgan County 64093

64093 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house was built around 1870.



Morgan County 64053

64053 – Built around 1910, this frame, gable-front house displays simple Victorian gable and porch trim.



Morgan County 64052

64052 – This frame Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64051

64051 – Built in 1927, this Spanish Eclectic dwelling is known as the Kennedy House.



Morgan County 64048

64048 – This Queen Anne house (c. 1890) was updated with a new porch.



Morgan County 64046

64046 – This frame Queen Anne house was built around 1900.



Morgan County 35029

35029 – The Teeters Farm includes a frame I-house (c. 1866) as well as several farm buildings.



Morgan County 30015

30015 – This two-story Queen Anne dwelling was built around 1885.



Morgan County 30009

30009 – Unusually large, this brick Italianate farmhouse was built in 1869 on the Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm. The farm also features several outbuildings, including an English barn, summer kitchen, and privy.



Morgan County 31002

31002 – The Waverly Episcopal Church is a rare example of Queen Anne religious architecture.

### **Johnson County**

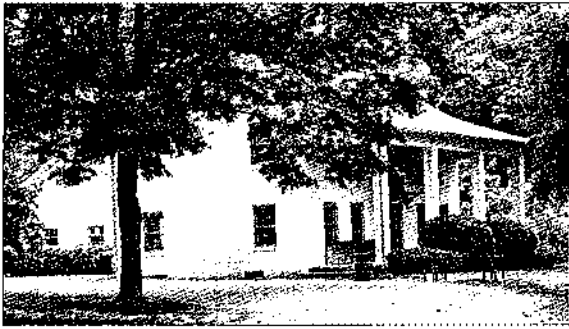


Johnson County 10002

10002 – The Stutton House located on Bluff Road is an Italianate house constructed in 1875. The house has good integrity.



## Marion County



Marion County 85416

85416 -- This Neoclassical residence (c. 1930) has a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85330

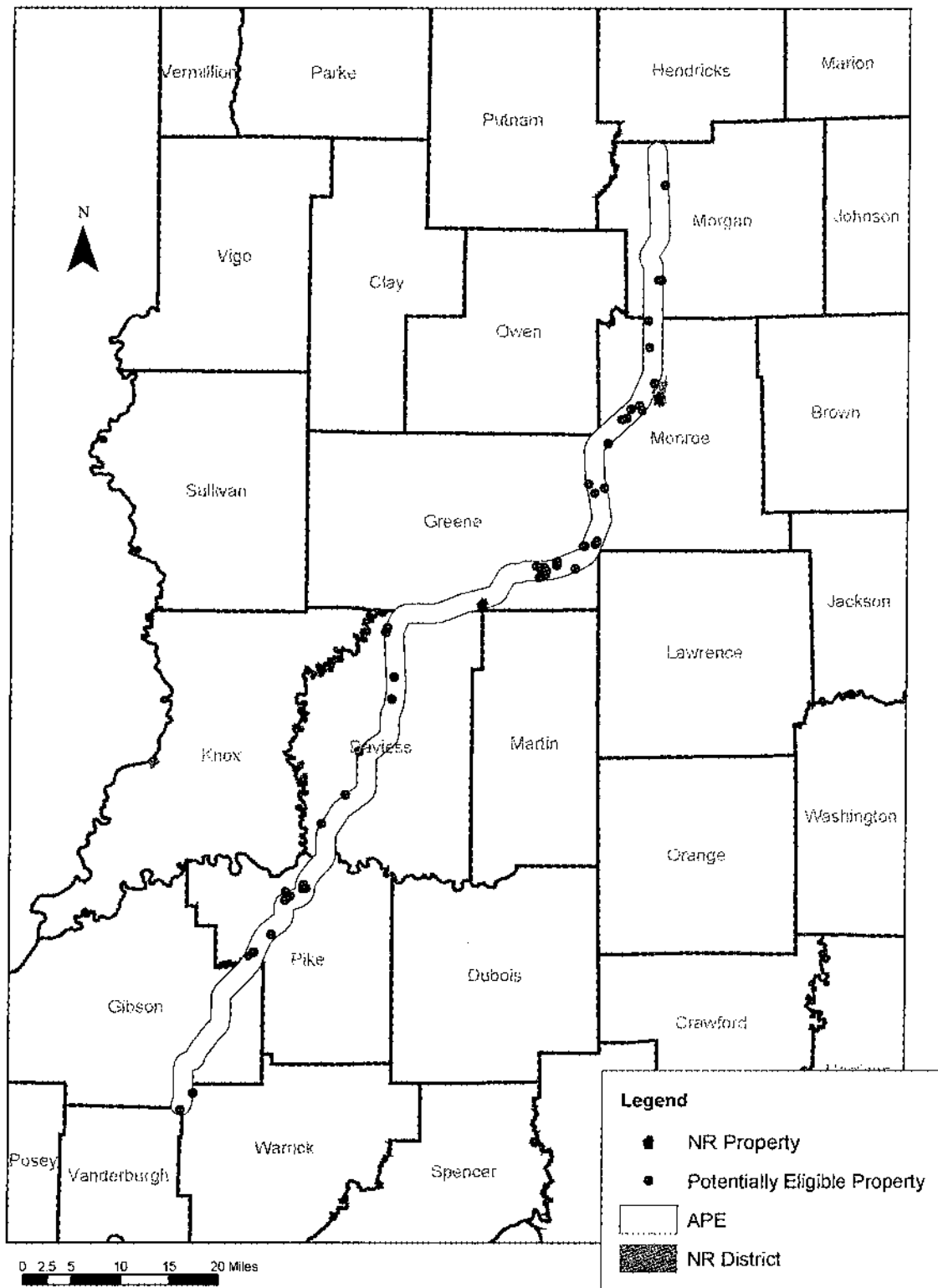
85330 -- The Isaac Sutton House (c. 1879) is an Italianate residence that appears to retain a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85331

85331 -- This American Four-Square residence (c. 1915) has an unusual front dormer.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 3A



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

## **Alternative 3A**

### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 --- This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**

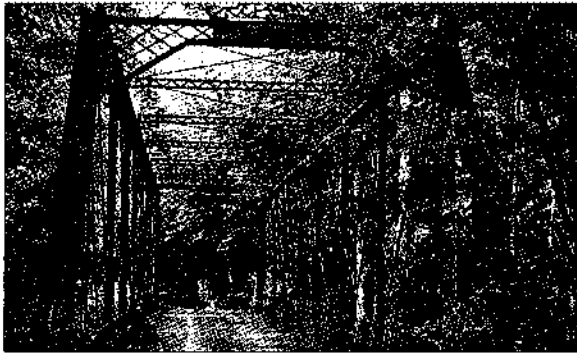


Warrick County 00021

00021 --- This German T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.

### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



Pike County 20005

20005 -- County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



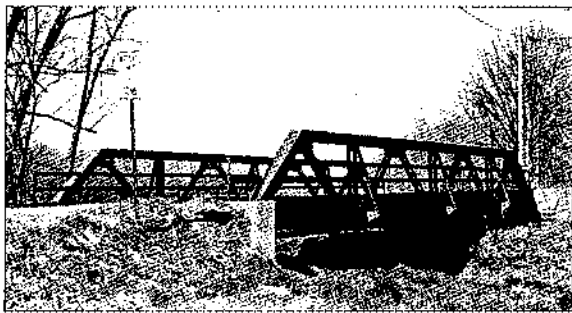
Pike County 20001

20001 -- This is a small farm with residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900) and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in the corridor.



Pike County 20009

20009 -- This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002 – This single-span Warren Pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use. The rapidly decreasing numbers of this resource type strengthens its eligibility.



Pike County 05004

05004 – A National Folk-style gable-front residence (c. 1870) with a period gambrel roof barn to the rear. This house has original windows with some Italianate influence.



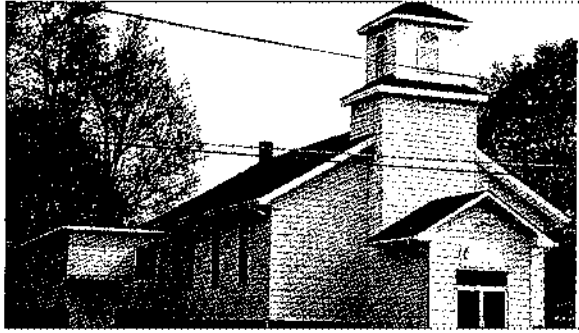
Pike County 05005

05005 – This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings to the rear.



Pike County 05006

05006 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1865) with Colonial Revival influences, is located within the city of Petersburg.



Pike County 05007

05007 – A vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

05010 – This Italianate residence (c. 1880), with a modern addition to the rear, is located near the middle of the corridor.

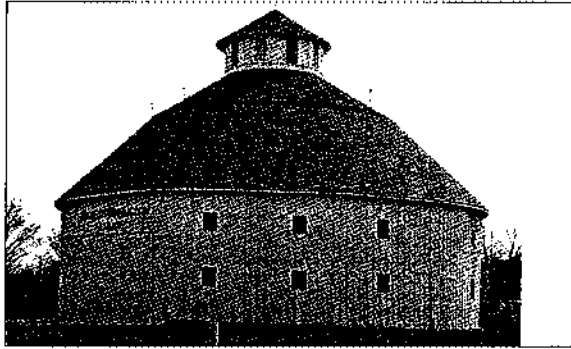


Pike County 05011

05011 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.

### **Daviess County**

Within the APE may be the potentially eligible Amish Historic District. (No boundaries have been defined.)



Daviess County 35005

35005 -- The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 -- This farmstead contains a Federal-style house (c. 1850) and some outbuildings.



Daviess County 30013

30013 -- The Daviess County Poor Asylum (1864) was constructed during the Civil War as a way to alleviate the social distress of the poor in the county.



Daviess County 15007

15007 -- The McCall Farm (c. 1883) has an Italianate house with other outbuildings. It is significant for landscape architecture as well as architecture.



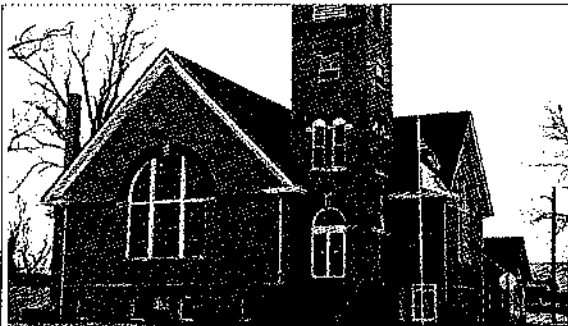
Daviess County 15002

15002 -- The Miller House (c. 1886) is located close to the working alignment.



Daviess County 06017

06017 -- This bungalow (c. 1925) is in Elnora.



Daviess County 06003

06003 -- The Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church (1910) is a Romanesque Revival building significant for architecture.



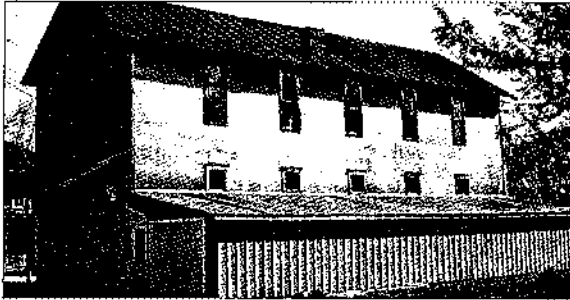
Daviess County 05005

05005 -- This bungalow, rated contributing in the survey, was built around 1925 and exhibits good integrity.



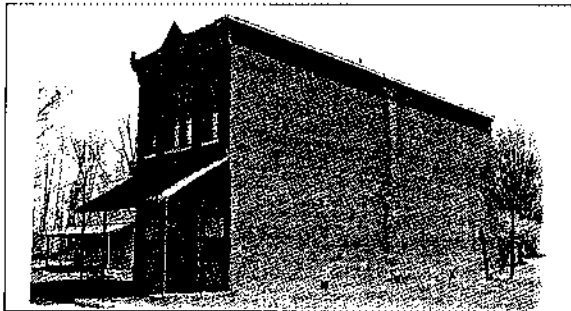
### Greene County

The Scotland Hotel is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



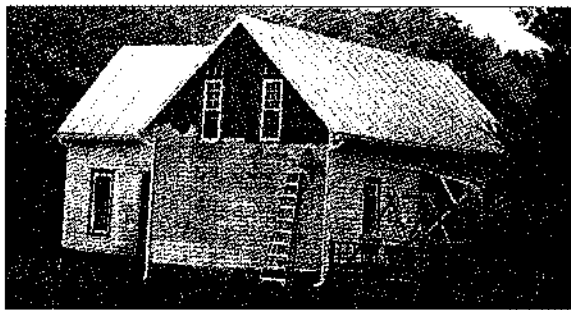
Greene County 56003

56003 -- The I.O.O.F Hall/ Whitaker Store (c. 1875) has a high degree of integrity.



Greene County 56001

56001 -- Blackmore Store (c. 1895) is a commercial vernacular building with some Italianate influences.



Greene County 50035

50035 -- This central-passage house (c. 1864) is undergoing some alterations but still retains integrity.



Greene County 50021

50021 -- County Bridge 48 is one of the few remaining iron bridges in the county; it is an Indiana Bridge Company product from 1894.



Greene County 50022

50022 – This two-pen house was built around 1890.



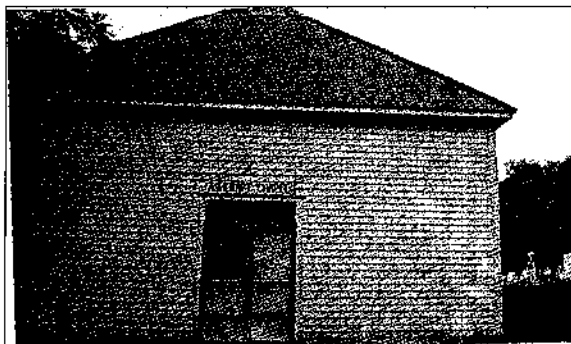
Greene County 50023

50023 – This two-pen house (c. 1875) features board and batten siding.



Greene County 50024

50024 – This center-gable cottage (c. 1885) has good integrity.



Greene County 50026

50026 – The Ashcraft Chapel dates to the late nineteenth century. A cemetery is located adjacent to it. Ashcraft is a prominent family name in this township.



Greene County 50027

50027 – This Greek Revival house known as Valhalla was built around 1880 but a log house on the property is said to date to 1817.



Greene County 50008

50008 – The Clifty Falls Chapel dates to 1867.



Greene County 50009

50009 ... The center-gable house (c. 1875) is located near the Clifty Falls Chapel.



Greene County 50005

50005 – This double-pen house was constructed circa 1880.



Greene County 45047

45047 – The Lawson Oliphant house (c. 1870) is a rare double-entry I-house.



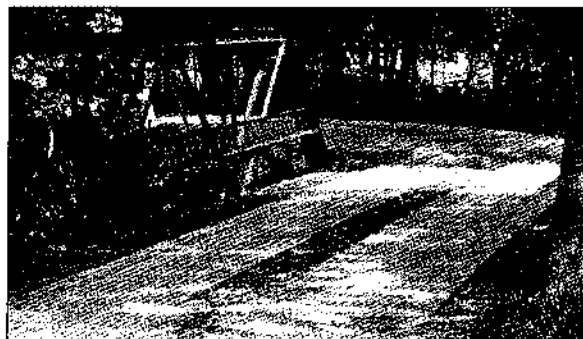
Greene County 45057

45057 – This gable-front house in Hobbieville was built around 1890.



Greene County 45042

45042 -- This Pratt Pony truss bridge was built around 1905.



Greene County 45041

45041 – This Warren Pony truss bridge was built in 1905.



Greene County 45001

45001 – The Joseph Thompson House (c. 1910) was constructed of alternating courses of narrow and wide limestone blocks.



Greene County 00066

00066 – The Edwards House (c. 1850) is a double-entry I-house.

### **Monroe County**

This segment of Monroe County contains a portion of the Maple Grove Road Historic District (NR), a very large rural historic district already listed on the National Register, as well as the Daniel Stout House, a individually listed property located within the district's boundaries.



Monroe County 40065

40065 -- The Sparks Farm has both an 1880s two-pen farmhouse and a 1917 bungalow on site. The farmstead also includes several outbuildings.



Monroe County 40009

40009 -- The Reed House (c. 1870) is an atypical massed plan house that features windows on all sides of the building (suggesting southern migration).



Monroe County 15050

15050 -- The Reed Farm (c. 1865) is the best example of a farmstead seen in Monroe County. The I-house has had several additions that stretch to the rear, even incorporating the former summer kitchen. There are extensive farm buildings and the property boundaries must include at least some of the surrounding pastures, if not the whole farm.



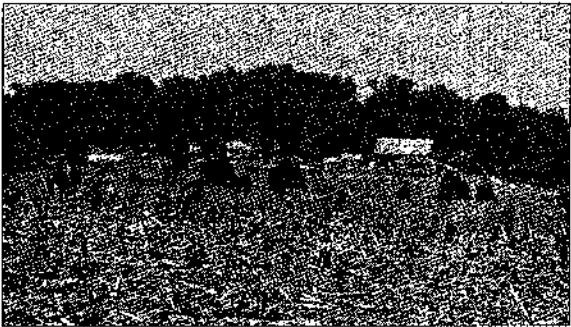
Monroe County 15051

15051 – The Howard Farm (c. 1895) contains a Queen Anne farmhouse of good integrity even though it has some vinyl siding; it has several outbuildings.



Monroe County 15039

15039 – The James Bratney Farm can be only partially viewed from public roads. Built in 1835, the house is a good example of Federal-style architecture even with its garage addition.



Monroe County 15068

15068 – This farmstead features a bungalow (c. 1920) and several outbuildings.



Monroe County 15028

15028 – The Samuel Harbison Farm (c. 1840) has a wonderful Federal-style massed plan house as well as outbuildings. Harbison was a prominent local family name.



Monroe County 10027

10027 – The Fairview School (c. 1915) constructed of limestone, has been converted to a residence but still retains many of the exterior hallmarks of an educational building.



Monroe County 10003

10003 – The Stark House is a Greek Revival 1-house constructed around 1855. Since the survey was conducted, it has had a porch added to the façade.

### Morgan County



Morgan County 50020

50020 – This two-story, T-plan Queen Anne house in the Paragon community was built in 1891 and is associated with the Wathan family.

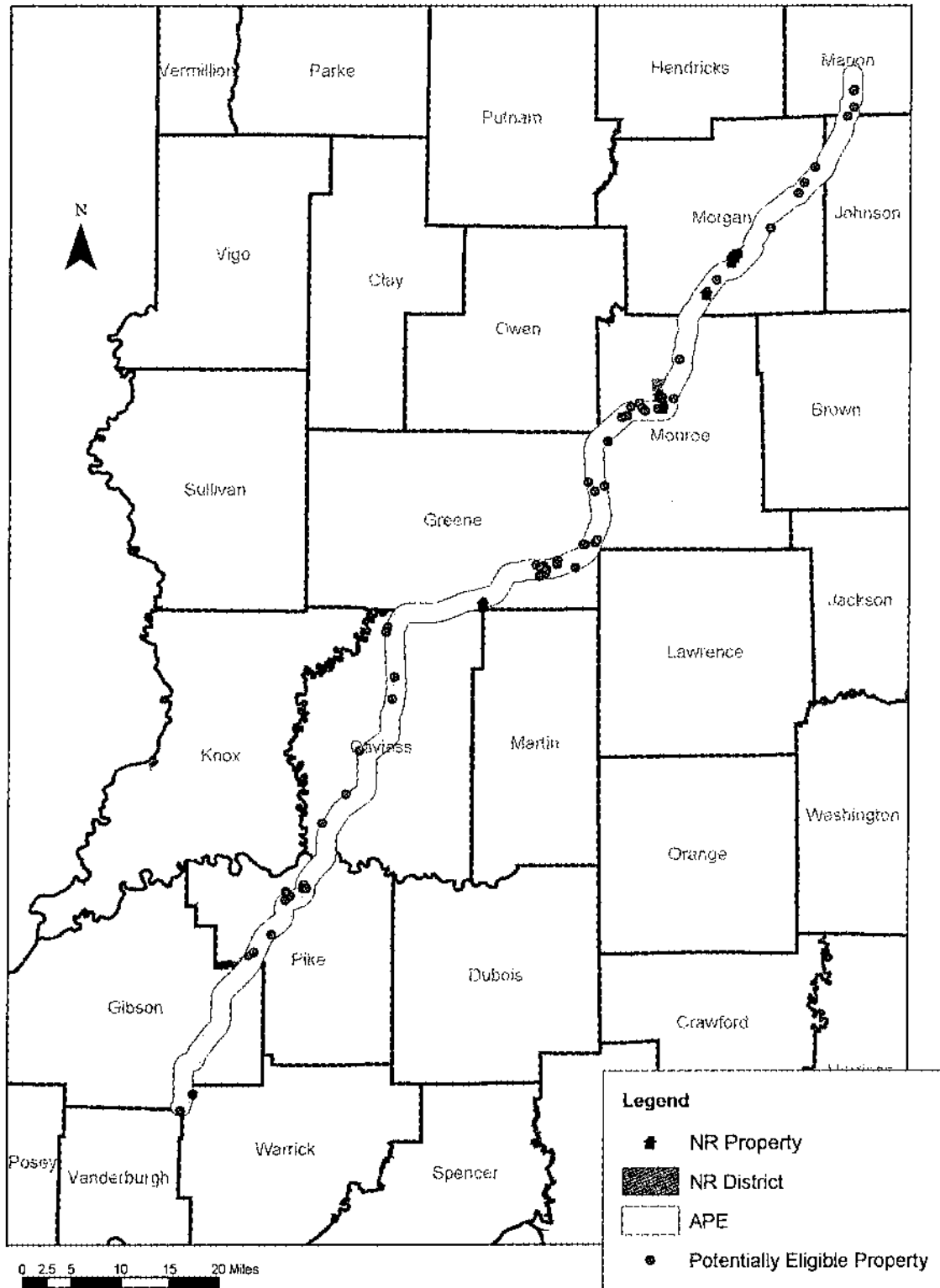


Morgan County 51012

51012 – Built in 1898, this Romanesque Revival commercial building served as the meeting hall for the Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406 and the Knights of Pythias No. 431 lodges.



## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 3B



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## **Alternative 3B**

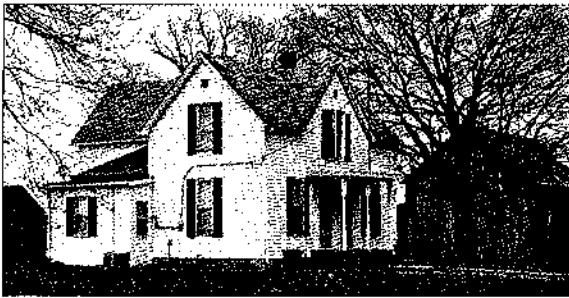
### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 – This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**



Warrick County 00021

00021 – This T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.

### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



Pike County 20005

20005 – County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



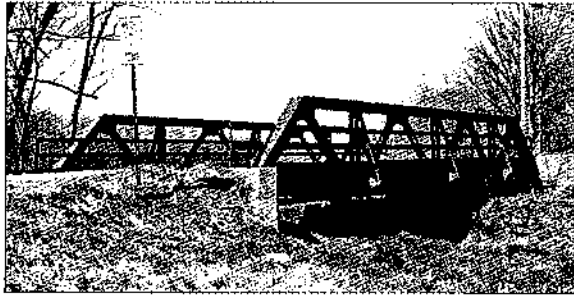
Pike County 20001

20001 – This small farm has a residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900) and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in the corridor.



Pike County 20009

20009 – This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002-- The single-span Warren Pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use. The rapidly decreasing numbers of this resource type strengthens its eligibility.



Pike County 05004

05004 – A National Folk-style gable-front residence (c. 1870) has a period gambrel roof barn. This house has original windows with some Italianate influence.



Pike County 05005

05005 – This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings to the rear.



Pike County 05006

05006 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1865), with Colonial Revival influences, is located within the city of Petersburg.



Pike County 05007

05007 – A vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

05010 – This Italianate residence (c. 1880), with a modern addition to the rear, is located near the middle of the corridor.

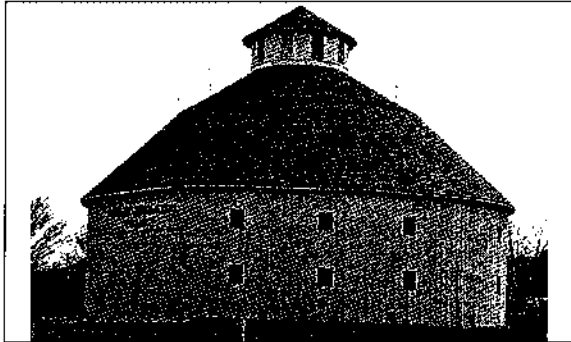


Pike County 05011

05011 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows, and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.

### **Daviess County**

Within the APE may be the potentially eligible Amish Historic District. (No boundaries have been defined.)



Daviess County 35005

35005 – The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 – This farmstead contains a Federal style house (c. 1850) and some outbuildings.



Daviess County 30013

30013 – The Daviess County Poor Asylum (1864) was constructed during the Civil War as a way to alleviate the social distress of the poor in the county.



Daviess County 15007

15007 – The McCall Farm (c. 1883) has an Italianate house with other outbuildings. It is significant for landscape architecture as well as architecture.



Daviess County 15002

15002 – The Miller House (c. 1886) is located close to the working alignment.



Daviess County 06017

06017 – This bungalow (c. 1925) is in Elnora.



Daviess County 06003

06003 – The Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church (1910) is a Romanesque Revival building significant for architecture.



Daviess County 05005

05005 – This bungalow, rated contributing in the survey, was built around 1925 and exhibits good integrity.

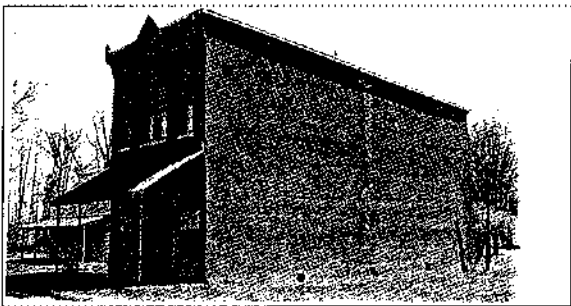
### **Greene County**

The Scotland Hotel is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



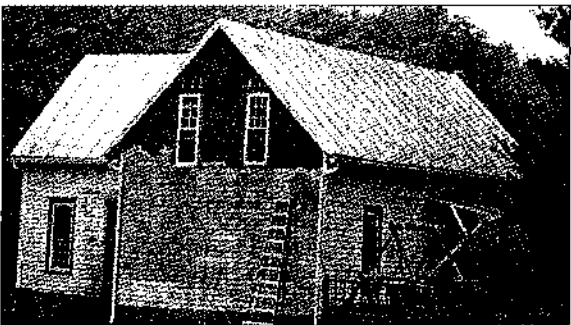
Greene County 56003

56003 – The I.O.O.F Hall/ Whitaker Store (c. 1875) has a high degree of integrity.



Greene County 56001

56001 – Blackmore Store (c. 1895) is a commercial vernacular building with some Italianate influences.



Greene County 50035

50035 – This central-passage house (c. 1864) is undergoing some alterations but still retains basic integrity.



Greene County 50021

50021 – County Bridge 48 is one of the few remaining iron bridges in the county; it is an Indiana Bridge Company product from 1894.





Greene County 50022

50022 – This two-pen house was built around 1890.



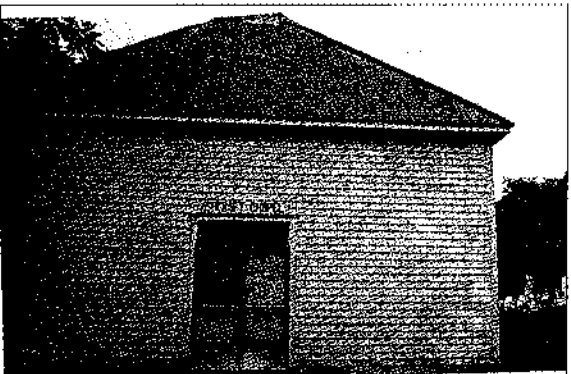
Greene County 50023

50023 – This two-pen house (c. 1875) features board and batten siding.



Greene County 50024

50024 – This center-gable cottage (c. 1885) has good integrity.



Greene County 50026

50026 – The Ashcraft Chapel dates to the late nineteenth century. A cemetery is located adjacent to it. Ashcraft is a prominent family name in this township.



Greene County 50027

50027 – The Greek Revival house known as Valhalla was built around 1880 but a log house on the property is said to date to 1817.



Greene County 50008

50008 – The Clifty Falls Chapel dates to 1867.



Greene County 50009

50009 – The center-gable house (c. 1875) is located near the Clifty Falls Chapel.



Greene County 50005

50005 – This double-pen house was constructed circa 1880.



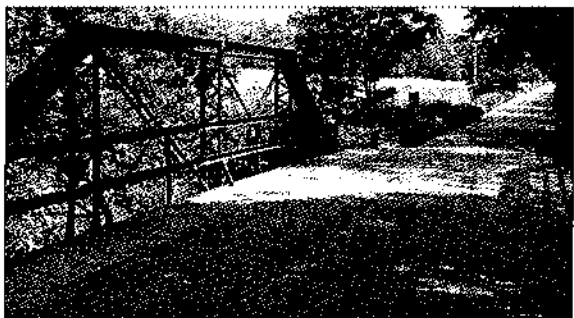
Greene County 45047

45047 – The Lawson Oliphant house (c. 1870) is a rare double-entry I-house.



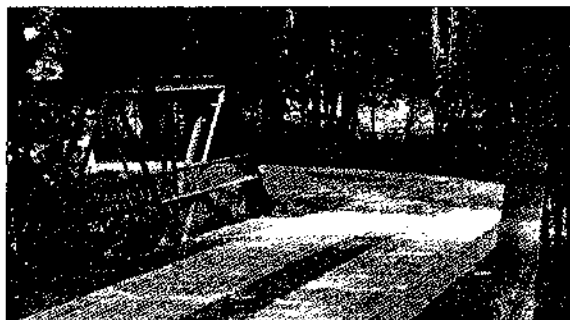
Greene County 45057

45057 – This gable-front house in Hobbieville was built around 1890.



Greene County 45042

45042 – This Pratt Pony truss bridge was built around 1905.



Greene County 45041

45041 – This Warren Pony truss bridge was built in 1905.



Greene County 45001

45001 – The Joseph Thompson house (c. 1910) was constructed of alternating courses of narrow and wide limestone blocks.



Greene County 00066

00066 – The Edwards House (c. 1850) is an example of a double-entry I-house.

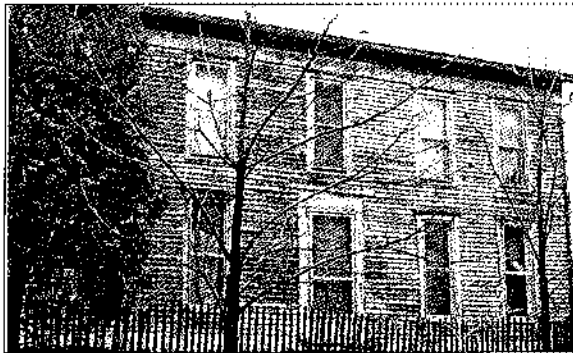
### **Monroe County**

This segment of Monroe County contains a portion of the Maple Grove Road Historic District (NR), a very large rural historic district already listed on the National Register, as well as the Daniel Stout House, a individually listed property located within the district's boundaries.



Monroe County 40065

40065 – The Sparks Farm has both a 1880s, two-pen farmhouse and a 1917 bungalow. The farmstead also includes several outbuildings.



Monroe County 40009

40009 – The Reed House (c. 1870) is an atypical massed plan house that features windows on all sides of the building (suggesting southern migration).



Monroe County 15050

15050 – The Reed Farm (c. 1865) is the best example of a farmstead seen in Monroe County. The I-house has had several additions that stretch to the rear, even incorporating the former summer kitchen. There are extensive farm buildings and the property boundaries must include at least some of the surrounding pastures, if not the whole farm.



Monroe County 15051

15051 – The Howard Farm (c. 1895) contains several outbuildings and a Queen Anne farmhouse of good integrity even though it has some vinyl siding.



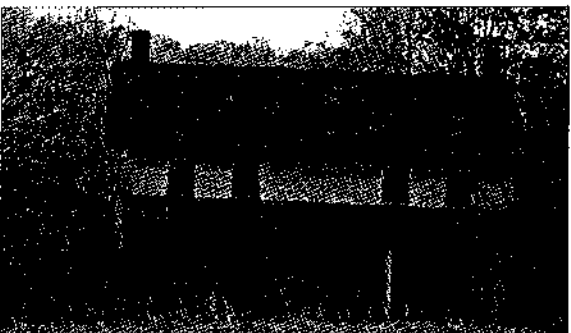
Monroe County 15039

15039 – The James Bratney Farm can be only partially viewed from public roads. Built in 1835, the house is a good example of Federal-style architecture even with its garage addition.



Monroe County 15028

15028 – The Samuel Harbison Farm (c. 1840) has a wonderful Federal-style massed plan house as well as outbuildings. Harbison was a prominent local family.name.



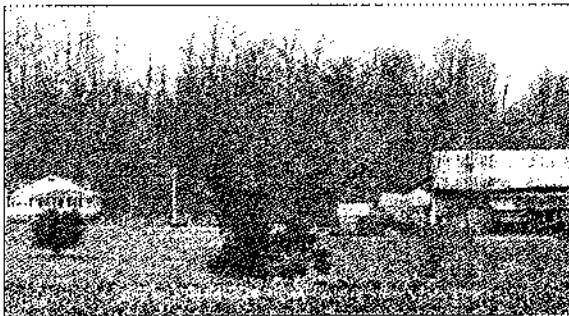
Monroe County 15067

15067 – This farmstead (c. 1870) has an I-house, a summer kitchen, and barn extant.



Monroe County 15041

15041 – This Gothic Revival house (c. 1870) and barns are located on Woodyard Road in a rural setting.



Monroe County 15068

15068 – This farmstead features a bungalow (c. 1920) and several outbuildings.



Monroe County 25019

25019 – This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.

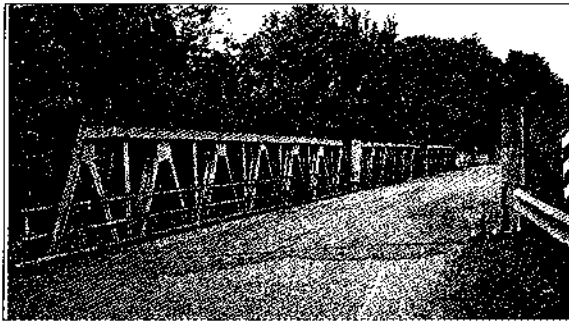


Monroe County 05017

05017 – The Amos Jones House (c. 1870) is a Gothic Revival dwelling.

### **Morgan County**

Morgan County contains a rich array of NR properties and districts. Districts include: Martinsville Downtown Commercial Historic District (which contains the Morgan County Courthouse), East Washington Street Historic District and the North Side Historic District. Individual NR properties located within the APE of Morgan County are: Martinsville High School Gym, and the Hastings Schoolhouse.



Morgan County 60030

60030 – Constructed around 1925, on Old SR 37, County Bridge 224 is a Warren Pony truss bridge.



Morgan County 64184

64184 – The Mitchell Mansion (c. 1865) was built as an Italianate dwelling and updated around 1910 with Classical Revival details.



Morgan County 64183

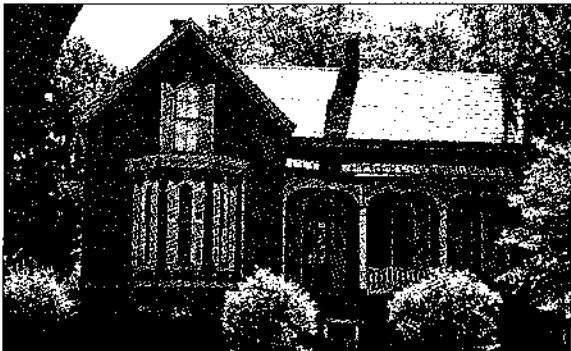
64183 – Built around 1915, this frame house is Dutch Colonial Revival in style.





Morgan County 64175

64175 – This large, two-story brick dwelling has a gable-front orientation and displays Greek Revival and Italianate details.



Morgan County 64173

64173 – This brick Queen Anne cottage was built around 1900.



Morgan County 64170

64170 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house (c. 1850) retains its gingerbread gable trim, but has an early-twentieth-century porch.



Morgan County 64155

64155 – This frame Queen Anne cottage was built around 1895.



Morgan County 64154

64154 – This frame, two-story Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



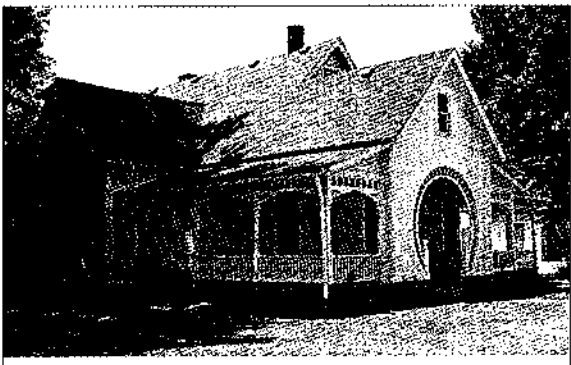
Morgan County 64130

64130 – This one-story, hall-and-parlor frame house is thought to date to around 1830.



Morgan County 64128

64128 – Built around 1850 and updated around 1890, this two-story gable-front brick dwelling features Greek Revival-style details.



Morgan County 64094

64094 -- This frame, Queen Anne-style house was built around 1900 and is embellished with a wrap-around front porch with turned trim and an unusual circular arched entryway.



Morgan County 64093

64093 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house was built around 1870.



Morgan County 64053

64053 – Built around 1910, this frame, gable-front house displays simple Victorian gable and porch trim.



Morgan County 64052

64052 – This frame Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64051

64051 – Built in 1927, this Spanish Eclectic dwelling is known as the Kennedy House.



Morgan County 64048

64048 – This Queen Anne house (c. 1890) was updated with a new porch around 1910.



Morgan County 64046

64046 – This frame Queen Anne house was built around 1900.



Morgan County 35029

35029 – The Tecters Farm includes an I-house (c. 1866) as well as several farm buildings.



Morgan County 30015

30015 – This two-story Queen Anne dwelling was built around 1885.



Morgan County 30009

30009 – Unusually large, this brick Italianate farmhouse was built in 1869 on the Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm. The farm also features several outbuildings, including an English barn, summer kitchen, and privy.



Morgan County 31002

31002 – The Waverly Episcopal Church is a rare example of Queen Anne religious architecture.

## Johnson County



Johnson County 10002

10002 -- The Stutton House located on Bluff Road is an Italianate house constructed in 1875. The house has good integrity.

## Marion County



Marion County 85416

85416 – This Neoclassical residence (c. 1930) has a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85330

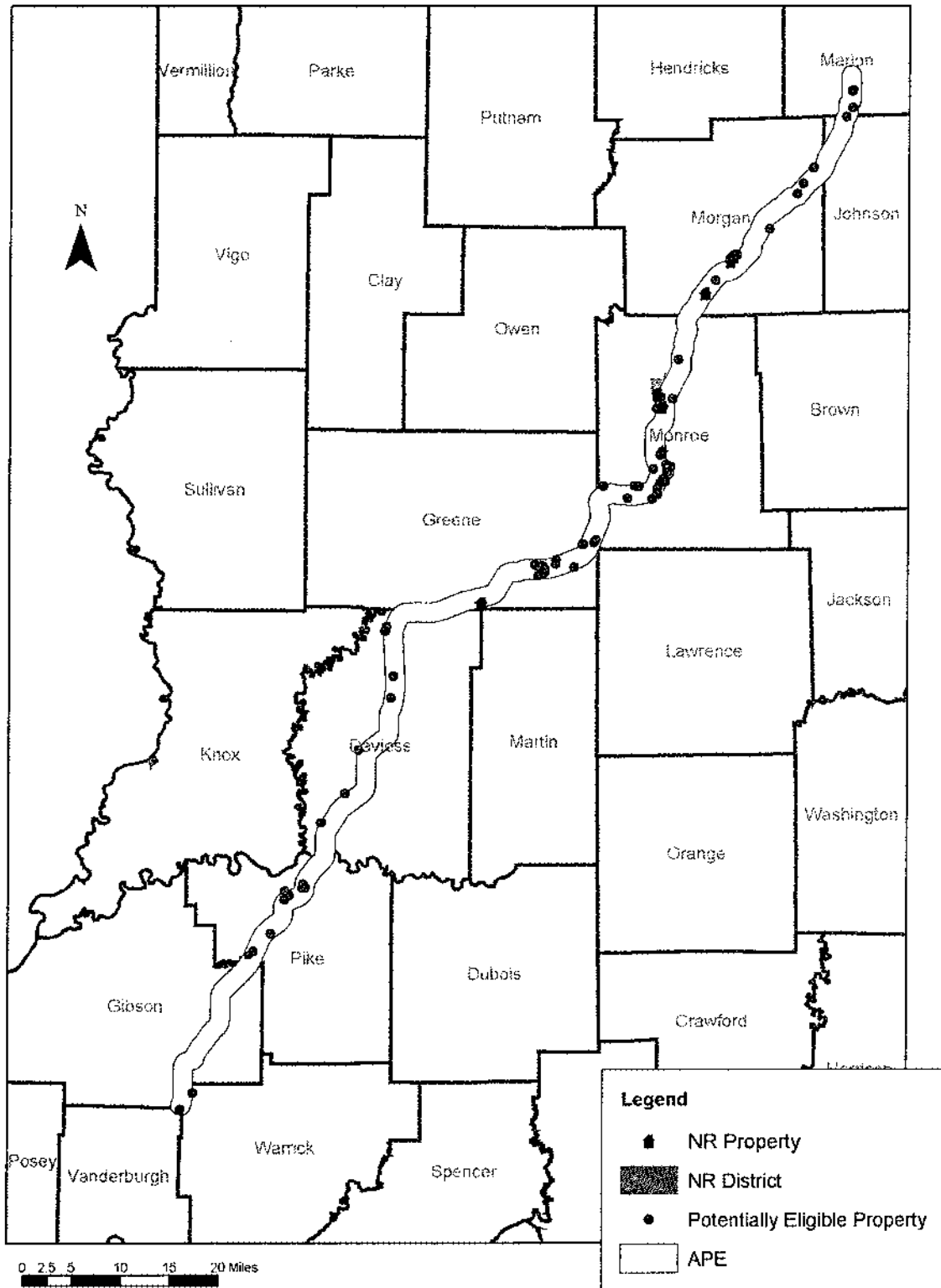
85330 – The Isaac Sutton house (c. 1879) is an Italianate residence that appears to retain a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85331

85331 – This American Four-Square residence (c. 1915) has an unusual front dormer.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 3C



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## **Alternative 3C**

### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 – This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**



Warrick County 00021

00021 – This German T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.

### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



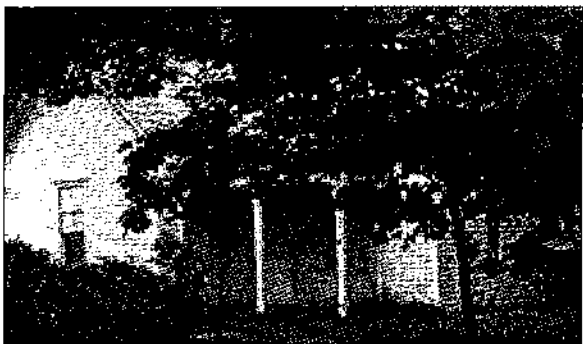
Pike County 20005

20005 -- County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



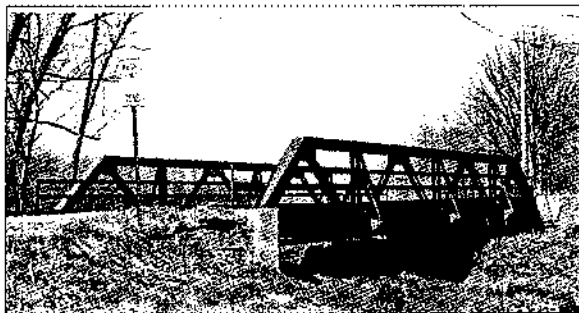
Pike County 20001

20001 -- This small farm has a residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900) and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in the corridor.



Pike County 20009

20009 -- This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002 – The single-span Warren Pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use. The rapidly decreasing numbers of this resource type strengthens its eligibility.



Pike County 05004

05004 – A National Folk-style gable-front residence (c. 1870) has a period gambrel roof barn. This house has original windows with some Italianate influence.



Pike County 05005

05005 – This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings to the rear.



Pike County 05006

05006 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1865) with Colonial Revival influences is located within the city of Petersburg.



Pike County 05007

05007 – A vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

05010 – This Italianate residence (c. 1880), with a modern addition to the rear, is located near the middle of the corridor.

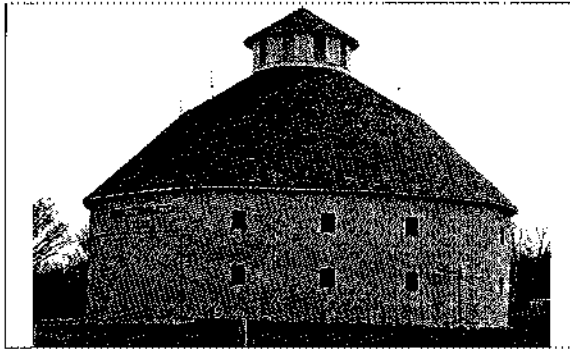


Pike County 05011

05011 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows, and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.

### **Daviess County**

Within the APE may be the potentially eligible Amish Historic District. (No boundaries have been defined.)



Daviess County 35005

35005 – The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 – This farmstead contains a Federal-style house (c. 1850) and some outbuildings.



Daviess County 30013

30013 – The Daviess County Poor Asylum (1864) was constructed during the Civil War as a way to alleviate the social distress of the poor in the county.



Daviess County 15007

15007 – The McCall Farm (c. 1883) has an Italianate house with other outbuildings. It is significant for landscape architecture as well as architecture.



Daviess County 15002

15002 – The Miller House (c. 1886) is located close to the working alignment.



Daviess County 06017

06017 – This is a bungalow (c. 1925) in Elnora.



Daviess County 06003

06003 – The Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church (1910) is a Romanesque Revival building significant for architecture.

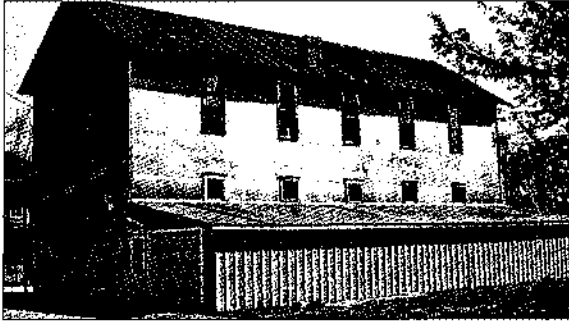


Daviess County 05005

05005 – This bungalow, rated contributing in the survey, was built around 1925 and exhibits good integrity.

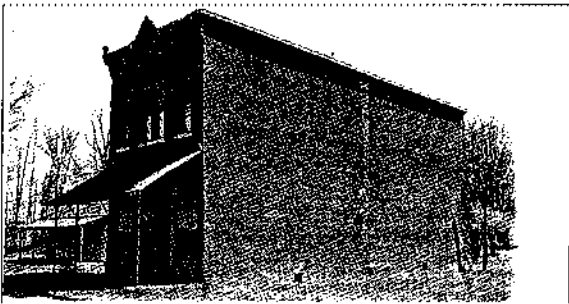
### Greene County

The Scotland Hotel is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



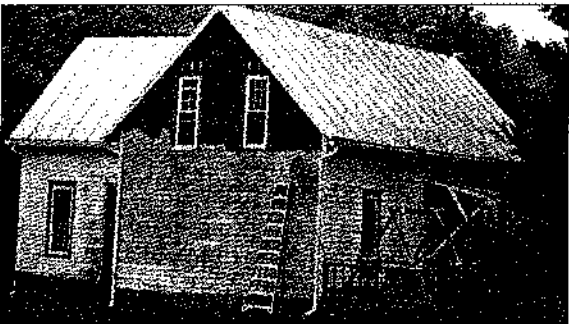
Greene County 56003

56003 – The I.O.O.F Hall/ Whitaker Store (c. 1875) has a high degree of integrity.



Greene County 56001

56001 – Blackmore Store (c. 1895) is a commercial vernacular building with some Italianate influences.



Greene County 50035

50035 – The central-passage house (c. 1864) is undergoing some alterations but still retains integrity.



Greene County 50021

50021 – County Bridge 48 is one of the few remaining iron bridges in the county; it is an Indiana Bridge Company product from 1894.



Greene County 50022

50022 – This two-pen house was built around 1890.



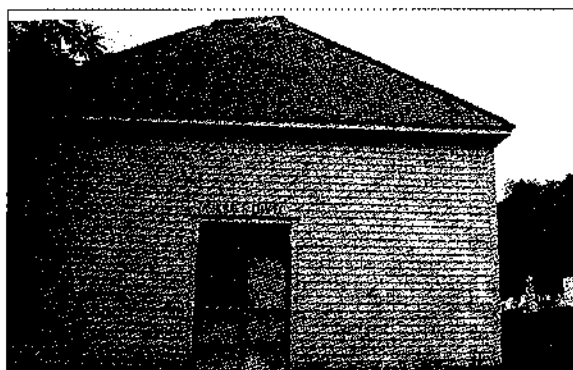
Greene County 50023

50023 – This two-pen house (c. 1875) features board and batten siding.



Greene County 50024

50024 – This center-gable cottage (c. 1885) has good integrity.



Greene County 50026

50026 – The Ashcraft Chapel dates to the late nineteenth century. A cemetery is located adjacent to it. Ashcraft is a prominent family name in this township.





Greene County 50027

50027 -- The Greek Revival house known as Valhalla was built around 1880 but a log house on the property is said to date to 1817.



Greene County 50008

50008 -- The Clifty Falls Chapel dates to 1867.



Greene County 50009

50009 -- The center-gable house (c. 1875) is located near the Clifty Falls Chapel.



Greene County 50005

50005 -- This double-pen house was constructed circa 1880.



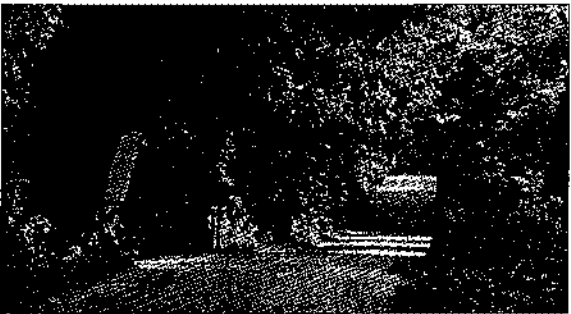
Greene County 45047

45047 -- The Lawson Oliphant house (c. 1870) is a rare double-entry I-house.



Greene County 45057

45057 -- This gable-front house in Hobbieville was built around 1890.



Greene County 45042

45042 -- This Pratt Pony truss bridge was built around 1905.



Greene County 45041

45041 -- This Warren Pony truss bridge was built in 1905.

### **Monroe County**

This segment of Monroe County contains a portion of the Maple Grove Road Historic District (NR), a very large rural historic district already listed on the National Register, as well as the Daniel Stout House, a individually listed property located within the district's boundaries and the potentially eligible Clear Creek Historic District. The Borland House, listed on the Indiana State Register, is also in this segment of Alternative 3C.



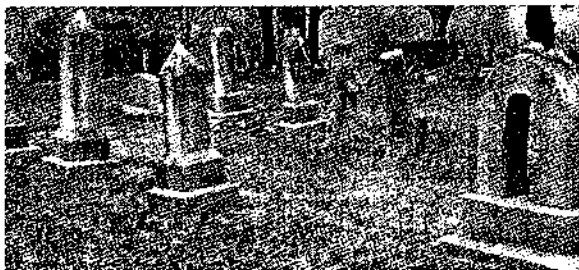
Monroe County 40065

40065 -- The Sparks Farm has both a 1880s, two-pen farmhouse and a 1917 bungalow. The farmstead also includes several outbuildings.



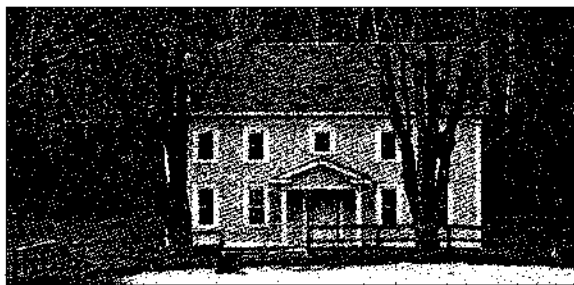
Monroe County 45005

45005 -- The Koontz House (c. 1865) is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture.



Monroe County 40070

40070 -- The Koontz Cemetery, located near to the Koontz House, has several carved headstones.



Monroe County 40071

40071 -- This I-house (c. 1860) has recently been renovated; it needs closer inspection to assess integrity if this is the preferred alternative.



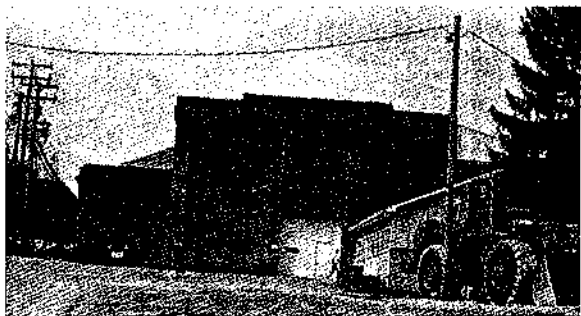
Monroe County 45001

45001 -- In addition to several barns, the farm on Milton Road has both a log house and a double pen clapboard house (c. 1875).



Monroe County 50036

50036 -- The George Piercy Ketcham Farm (c. 1850) includes a Greek Revival house and barn.



Monroe County 50050

50050 -- The industrial building (c. 1930) on Fluck Mill Road was not listed in the survey but needs further research; it may be significant in the theme of quarrying.



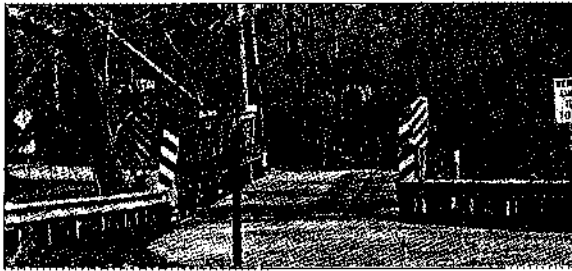
Monroe County 35061

35061 -- The office building of the Indian Hill Stone Company (c. 1925) also has a larger industrial building behind it. Apparently, the company was named for an Indian burial ground on the property.



Monroe County 35060

35060 -- This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



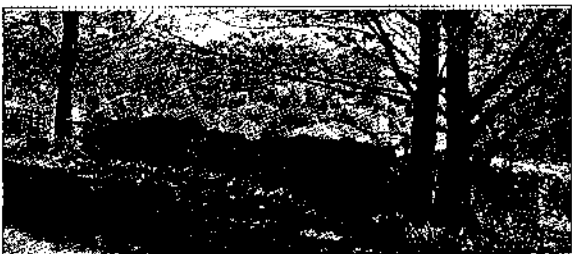
Monroe County 35064

35064 -- County Bridge 83, a Warren Pony truss, was built around 1910.



Monroe County 35057

35057 -- This Gothic Revival House was constructed around 1870.



Monroe County 35050

35050 -- This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



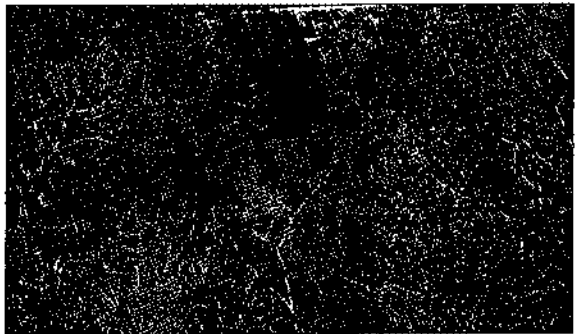
Monroe County 35089

35089 – The Pleasant View Farm (c. 1878) includes an I-house, stone fence, and several barns. It was not listed in the *Interim Report*.



Monroe County 35047

35047 – The Bowman-Shigley House, an I-house with Greek Revival details, was built in 1870.



Monroe County 40051

40051 – The May Farm (c. 1865) has been abandoned, but needs further evaluation. It has a hall and parlor house on site as well as several outbuildings.



Monroe County 35044

35044 – The Jameson House was built around 1925.



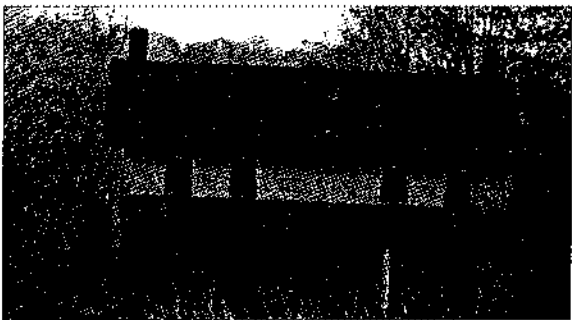
Monroe County 35045

35045 – The May House (c. 1870) is an I-house with some log construction.



Monroe County 35051

35051 – The Greek Revival I-house on That Road was constructed around 1870. The farm has a nice collection of outbuildings.



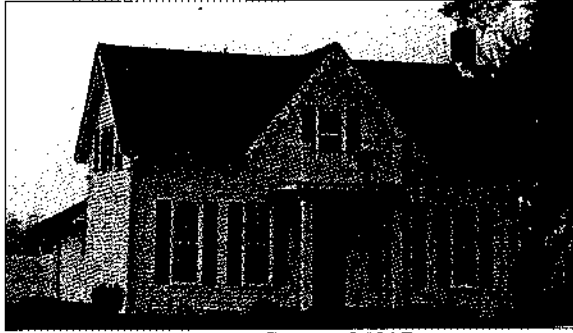
Monroe County 15067

15067 – This vernacular house on Stout's Creek Road (c. 1860) was not listed in the survey; some outbuildings remain from the original farm.



Monroe County 25019

25019 ... This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



Monroe County 05017

05017 -- The Amos Jones House (c. 1870) is a Gothic Revival dwelling.

### **Morgan County**

Morgan County contains a rich array of NR properties and districts. Districts include: Martinsville Downtown Commercial Historic District (which contains the Morgan County Courthouse), East Washington Street Historic District and the North Side Historic District. Individual NR properties located within the APE of Morgan County are: Martinsville High School Gym, and the Hastings Schoolhouse.



Morgan County 60030

60030 -- Constructed around 1925, on old SR 37, County Bridge 224 is a Warren Pony truss bridge.



Morgan County 64184

64184 -- The Mitchell Mansion (c. 1865) was built as an Italianate dwelling and updated around 1910 with Classical Revival details.





Morgan County 64183

64183 – Built around 1915, this frame house is Dutch Colonial Revival in style.



Morgan County 64175

64175 – This large, two-story brick dwelling has a gable-front orientation and displays Greek Revival and Italianate details.



Morgan County 64173

64173 – This brick Queen Anne cottage was built around 1900.



Morgan County 64170

64170 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house (c. 1850) retains its gingerbread gable trim, but has an early-twentieth-century porch.



Morgan County 64155

64155 – This frame Queen Anne cottage was built around 1895.



Morgan County 64154

64154 – This frame, two-story Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64130

64130 – This one-story, hall-and-parlor frame house is thought to date to around 1830.



Morgan County 64128

64128 -- Built around 1850 and updated around 1890, this two-story gable-front brick dwelling features Greek Revival-style details.



Morgan County 64094

64094 – This frame, Queen Anne-style house was built around 1900 and is embellished with a wrap-around front porch with turned trim and an unusual circular arched entryway.



Morgan County 64093

64093 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house was built around 1870.



Morgan County 64053

64053 – Built around 1910, this frame, gable-front house displays simple Victorian gable and porch trim.



Morgan County 64052

64052 – This frame Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64051

64051 -- Built in 1927, this Spanish Eclectic dwelling is known as the Kennedy House.



Morgan County 64048

64048 -- This Queen Anne house (c. 1890) was updated with a new porch around 1910.



Morgan County 64046

64046 -- This frame Queen Anne house was built around 1900.



Morgan County 35029

35029 -- The Teeters Farm includes an I-house (c. 1866) as well as several farm buildings.



Morgan County 30015

30015 – This two-story Queen Anne dwelling was built around 1885.



Morgan County 30009

30009 – Unusually large, this brick Italianate farmhouse was built in 1869 on the Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm. The farm also features several outbuildings, including an English barn, summer kitchen, and privy.



Morgan County 31002

31002 – The Waverly Episcopal Church is a rare example of Queen Anne religious architecture.

## Johnson County



Johnson County 10002

10002 – The Stutton House located on Bluff Road is an Italianate house constructed in 1875. The house has good integrity.

## Marion County



Marion County 85416

85416 -- This Neoclassical residence (c. 1930) has a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85330

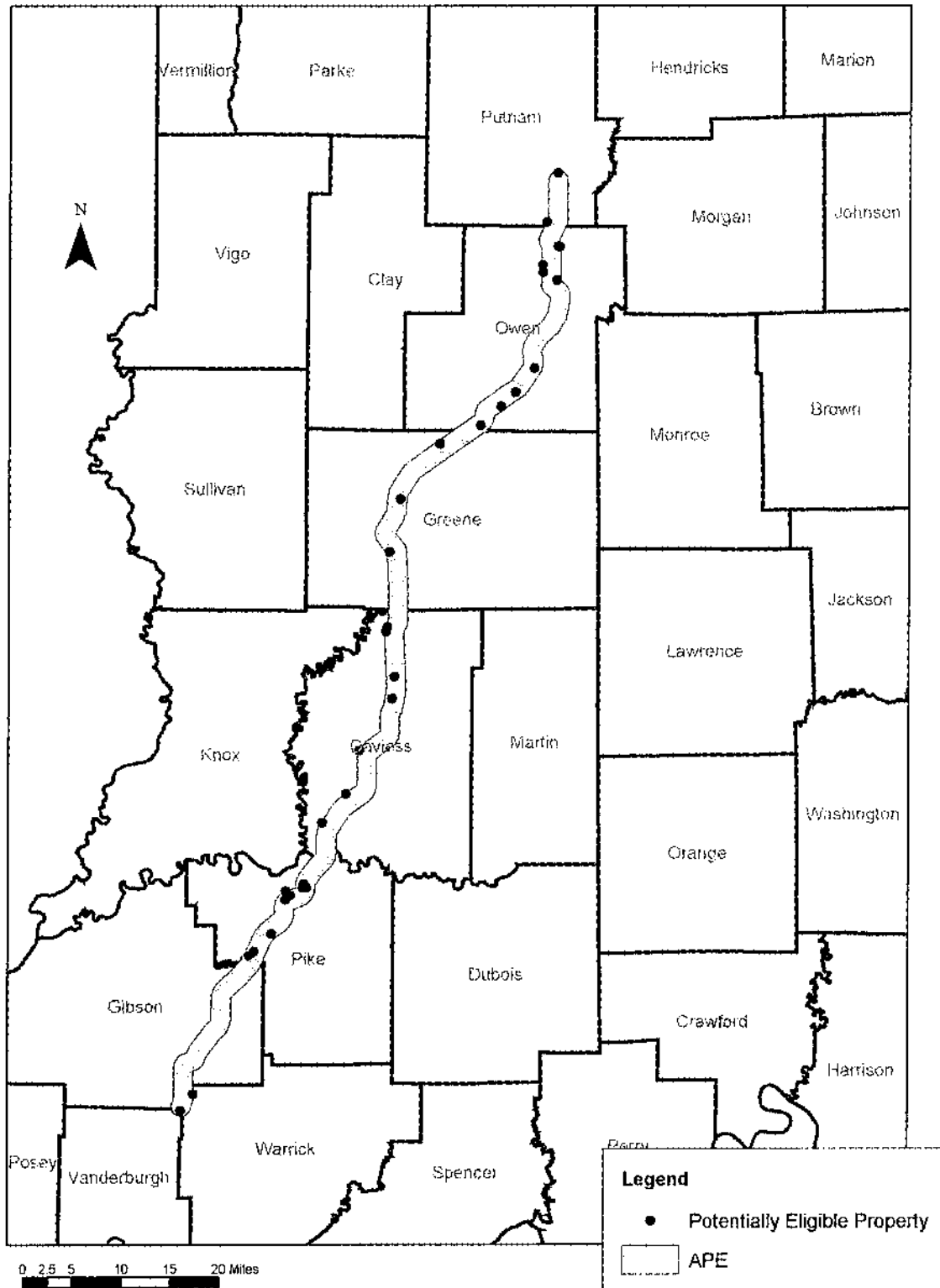
85330 – The Isaac Sutton house (c. 1879) is an Italianate residence that appears to retain a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85331

85331 – This American Four-Square residence (c. 1915) has an unusual front dormer.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 4A



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

## **Alternative 4A**

### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 -- This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**



Warrick County 00021

00021 -- This T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.



### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



Pike County 20005

20005 -- County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



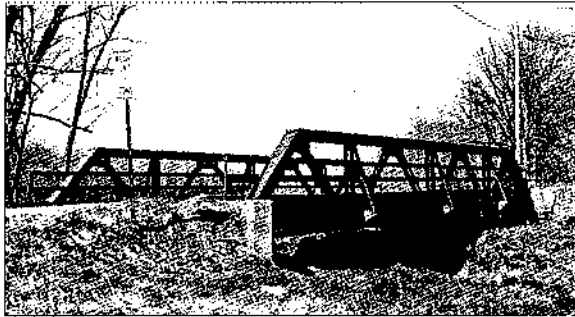
Pike County 20001

20001 -- This is a small farm with residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900) and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in the corridor.



Pike County 20009

20009 -- This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002 -- The single-span Warren pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use. The rapidly decreasing numbers of this resource type strengthens its eligibility.



Pike County 05004

05004 -- This National Folk-style gable-front residence (c. 1870) has a period gambrel-roof barn to the rear. This house has original windows with some Italianate influence.



Pike County 05005

05005 -- This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings to the rear.



Pike County 05006

05006 -- This Greek Revival residence (c.1865), with Colonial Revival influence, is located within the city of Petersburg.



Pike County 05007

05007 – A vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

05010 – This Italianate residence (c. 1880) with a modern addition to the rear is located near the middle of the corridor.

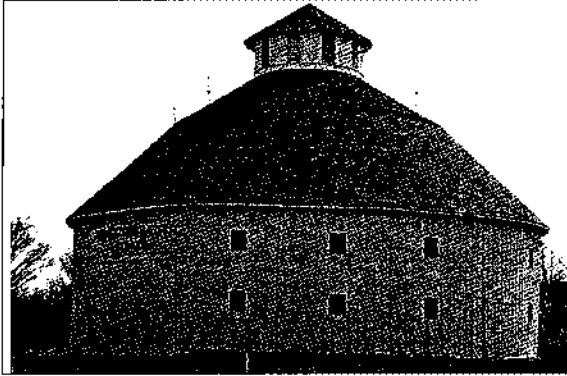


Pike County 05011

05011 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows, and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.

### **Daviess County**

Within the APE may be the potentially eligible Amish Historic District. (No boundaries have been defined.)



Daviess County 35005

35005 – The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 – This farmstead contains a Federal-style house (c. 1850) and some outbuildings.



Daviess County 30013

30013 – The Daviess County Poor Asylum (1864) was constructed during the Civil War as a way to alleviate the social distress of the poor in the county.



Daviess County 15007

15007 – The McCall Farm (c. 1883) has an Italianate house with other outbuildings. It is significant for landscape architecture as well as architecture.



Daviess County 15002

15002 – The Miller House (c. 1886) is located close to the working alignment.



Daviess County 06017

06017 – This is a bungalow (c. 1925) in Elnora.



Daviess County 06003

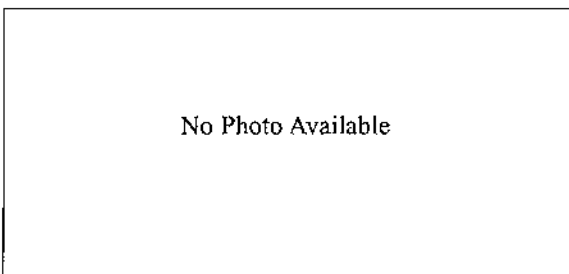
06003 – The Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church (1910) is a Romanesque Revival building significant for architecture.



Daviess County 05005

05005 – This bungalow rated contributing in the survey was built around 1925 and exhibits good integrity.

### Greene County



Greene County 10032

10032 – The William Easter Round Barn could not be photographed from the public road, SR 157, and therefore its existence was not verified.



Greene County 30001

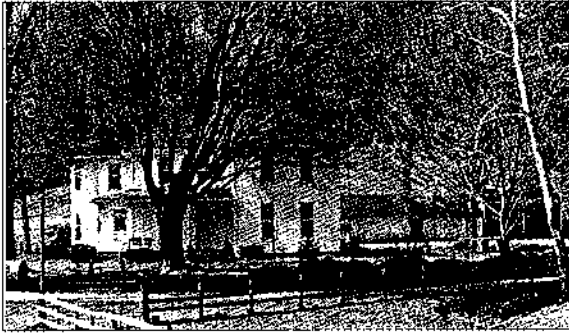
30001 – This single-pen log house (c. 1850) is in excellent condition for its age.



Greene County 66023

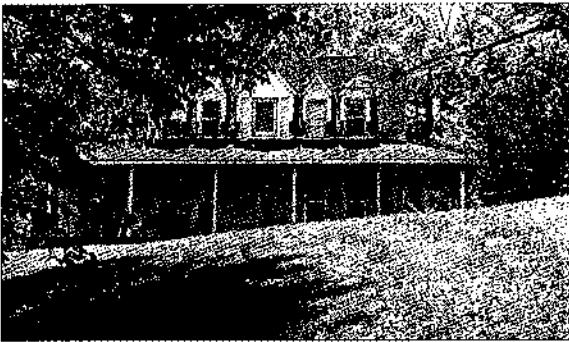
66023 – Once a bank, this Neoclassical building (c. 1921) now serves as the post office.

## Owen County



Owen County 50041

50041 – The George Williams farm has a Queen Anne farmhouse, built in 1896, and a Schweitzer barn. The house has low integrity.



Owen County 56011

56011 – The McIndoo House (c. 1890) is listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, but from public access roads, it appears to have integrity such that it needs closer examination.



Owen County 35054

35054 – County Bridge 147, listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, is a Pratt Pony truss built circa 1910.



Owen County 55032

55032 – The cabin on Dunn Road (c. 1880) was not included in the *Interim Report*, but it needs closer examination if Alternative 4A becomes the preferred alternative.



Owen County 25002

25002 – The James Alverson House (c. 1857) is a Greek Revival house built just before the Civil War, but has questionable integrity.



Owen County 10022

10022 – The John Black Farm (c. 1843) was identified as contributing in the *Interim Report*.



Owen County 10020

10020 – The Minnick House, built around 1840 and added onto around 1880, cannot be viewed from the road. It is notable in the areas of settlement and vernacular architecture and needs a site visit to determine integrity if this alternative is chosen.



Owen County 05026

05026 – The Abner Goodwin House, constructed around 1838, is an I-house.





Owen County 05027

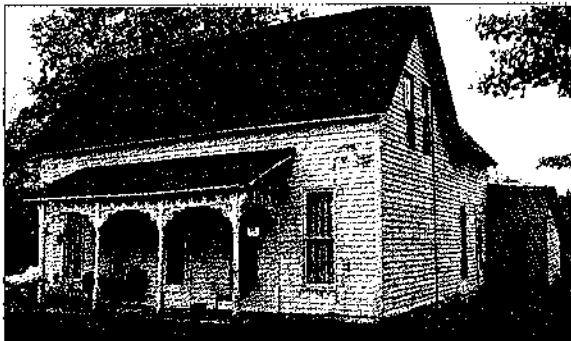
05027 – County Bridge 14, built between 1897 and 1910 has two segments, one of which is a Pratt Through truss and one of which is a Pratt Pony truss.

### Putnam County



Putnam County 60012

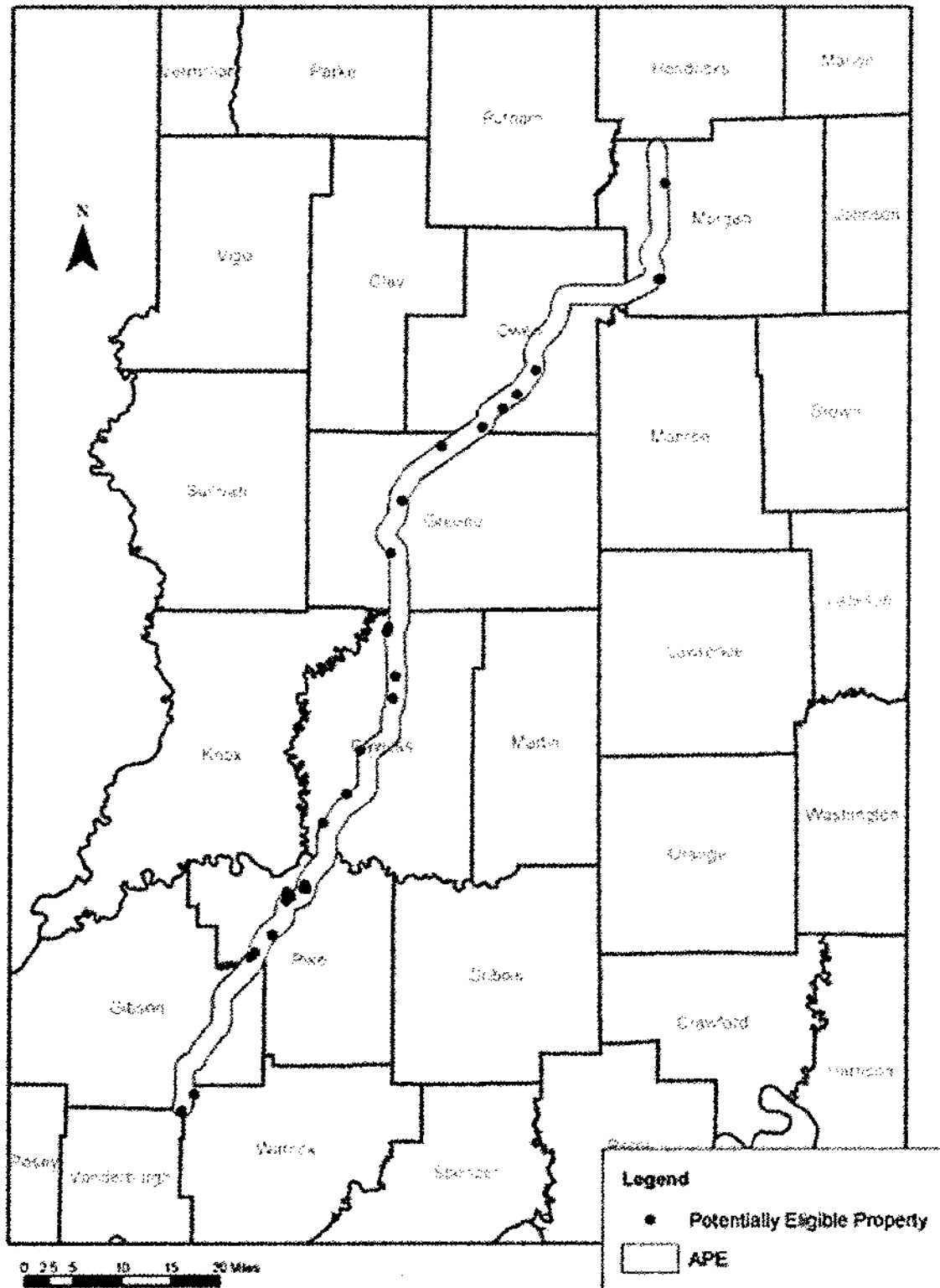
60012 – The Isaac Sinclair House, a Federal-style house with Greek Revival details, was built in 1841. It is now an antique shop.



Putnam County 55045

55045 -- The farm on 750 South contains a Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake farmhouse built around 1890 and outbuildings.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 4B



Note: Information shown on this map is not intended for navigation. USGS data used to create this map are from the last known revision existing at the time of publication. USGS data are not intended for navigation. It is recommended to use an additional geographic representation. This map does not represent a legal document.

## **Alternative 4B**

### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 -- This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**



Warrick County 00021

00021-- This T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.

### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



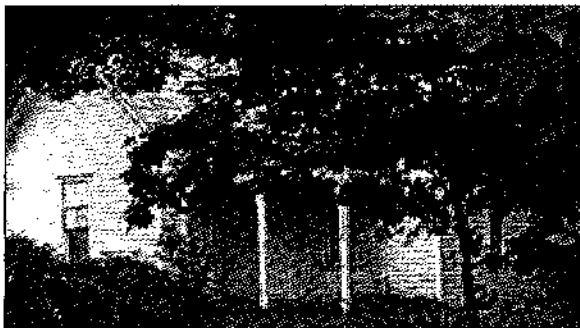
Pike County 20005

20005 – County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



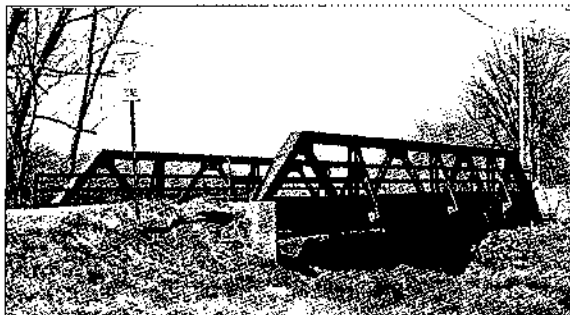
Pike County 20001

20001 -- This is a small farm with residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900) and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in this APE.



Pike County 20009

20009 – This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002 – The single-span Warren Pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use. The rapidly decreasing numbers of this resource type strengthens its eligibility.



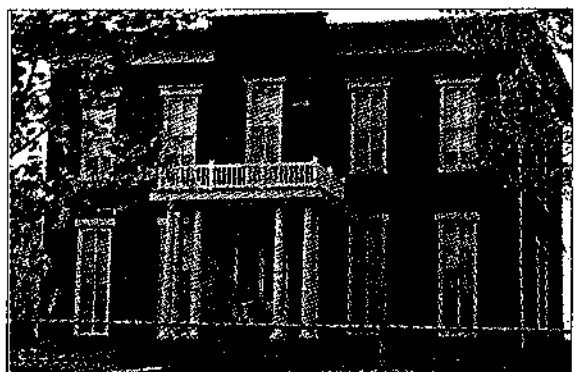
Pike County 05004

05004 – This National Folk-style, gable-front residence (c. 1870) has a period gambrel roof barn to the rear. This house has original windows with some Italianate influence.



Pike County 05005

05005 – This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings.



Pike County 05006

05006 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1865) with Colonial Revival influence is located within the city of Petersburg.



Pike County 05007

05007 -- A vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

05010 -- This Italianate residence (c. 1880) with a modern addition to the rear is located near the middle of the corridor.

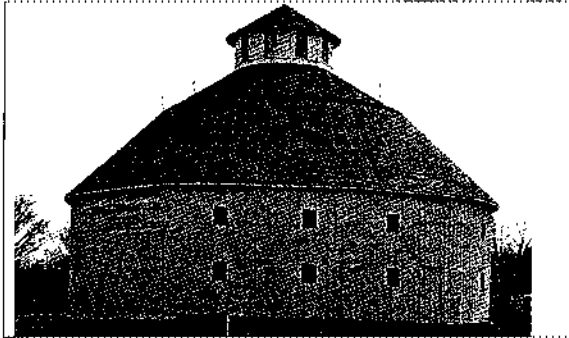


Pike County 05011

05011 -- This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.

### **Daviess County**

Within the APE there may be a potentially eligible Amish Historic District. (No boundaries have been defined.)



Daviess County 35005

35005 – The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 – This farmstead contains a Federal style house and some outbuildings.



Daviess County 30013

30013 – The Daviess County Poor Asylum (1864) was constructed during the Civil War as a way to alleviate the social distress of the poor in the county.



Daviess County 15007

15007 – The McCall Farm (c. 1883) has an Italianate house with other outbuildings. It is significant for landscape architecture as well as architecture.



Daviess County 15002

15002 -- The Miller House (c. 1886) is located close to the working alignment.



Daviess County 06017

06017 -- This is a bungalow (c. 1925) in Elnora



Daviess County 06003

06003 -- The Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church (1910) is a Romanesque Revival building significant for architecture.



Daviess County 05005

05005 -- This bungalow, rated contributing in the survey, was built around 1925 and exhibits good integrity.



## Greene County

No Photo Available

Greene County 10032

10032 -- The William Easter Round Barn could not be photographed from the public road, SR 157, and therefore its existence was not verified.



Greene County 30001

30001 -- This single-pen log house (c. 1850) is in excellent condition for its age.



Greene County 66023

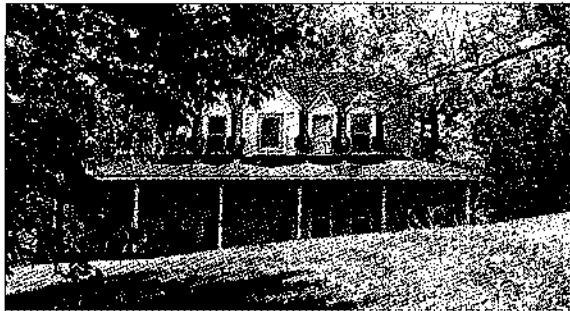
66023 -- Once a bank, this Neoclassical building (c. 1921) now serves as the post office.

## Owen County



Owen County 50041

50041 – The George Williams farm has a Queen Anne farmhouse, built in 1896, and a Schweitzer barn. The house has low integrity.



Owen County 56011

56011 – The McIndoo House c. 1890) is listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, but from public access roads, it appears to have integrity such that it needs closer examination.



Owen County 35054

35054 – County Bridge No. 147; listed as contributing on the *Interim Report*, is a Pratt Pony truss built circa 1910.



Owen County 55032

55032 – The cabin on Dunn Road (c. 1880) was not included in the *Interim Report*, but it needs closer examination if Alternative 4B becomes the preferred alternative.

## Morgan County



Morgan County 50020

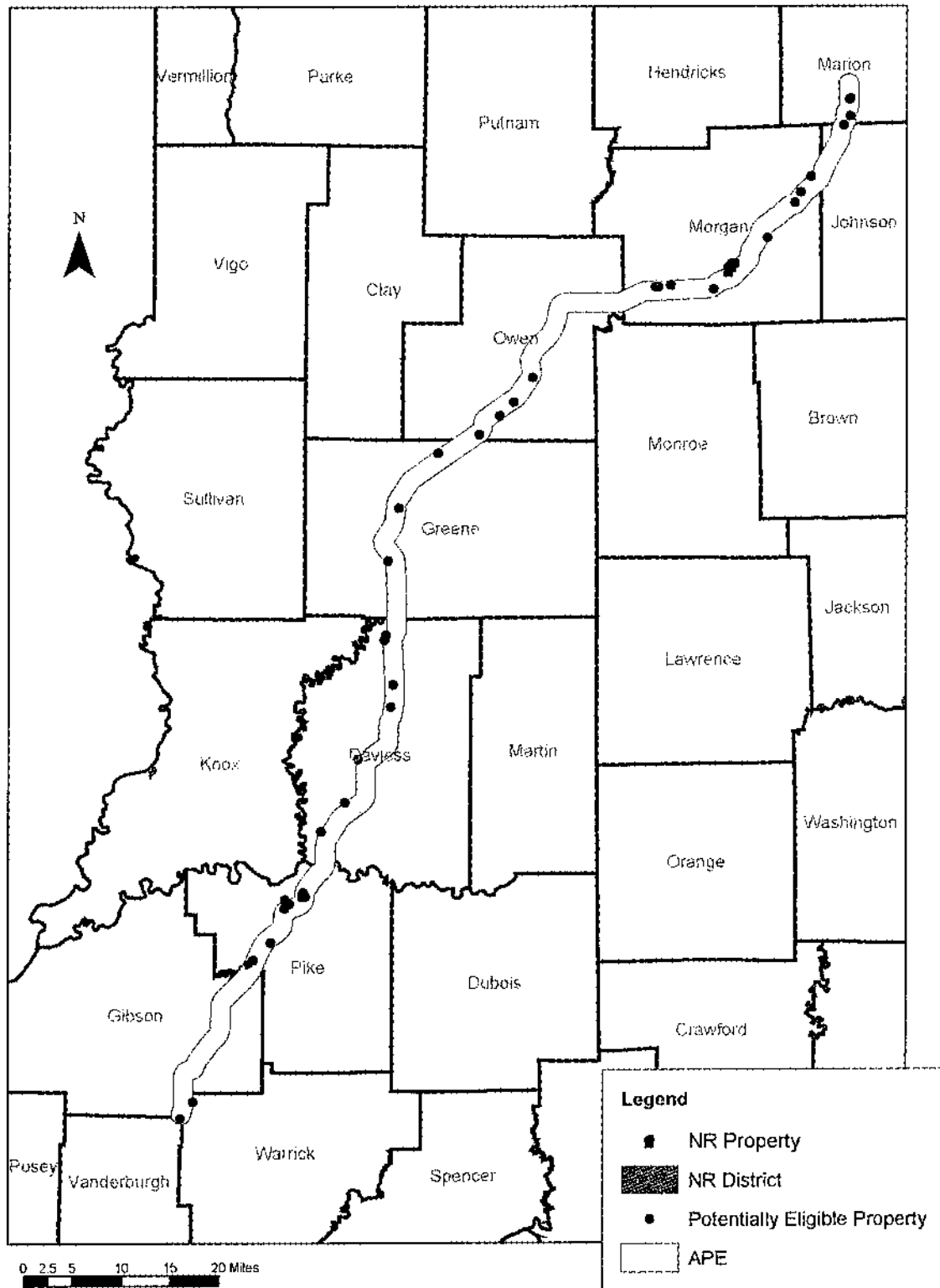
50020 – This two-story, T-plan Queen Anne house (c. 1891) in the Paragon community is associated with the Wathan family.



Morgan County 51012

51012 – Built in 1898, this Romanesque Revival commercial building served as the meeting hall for the Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406 and the Knights of Pythias No. 431 lodges.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 4C



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## **Alternative 4C**

### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 – This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**



Warrick County 00021

00021– This T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.

### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



Pike County 20005

20005 – County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



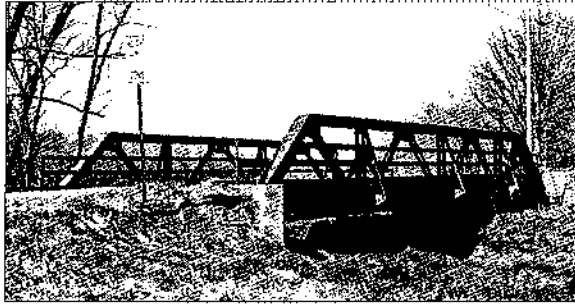
Pike County 20001

20001 – This is a small farm with residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900) and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in the corridor.



Pike County 20009

20009 – This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002 -- The single-span Warren Pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use. The rapidly decreasing number of this resource type strengthens its eligibility.



Pike County 05004

05004 -- A National Folk-style gable-front residence (c. 1870) has a period gambrel-roof barn on the property. This house has original windows with some Italianate influence.



Pike County 05005

05005 -- This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings to the rear.



Pike County 05006

05006 -- This Greek Revival residence (c. 1865) with Colonial Revival influence is located within the city of Petersburg.



Pike County 05007

05007 – A vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

05010 – This Italianate residence (c. 1880) with a modern addition is located near the middle of the corridor.



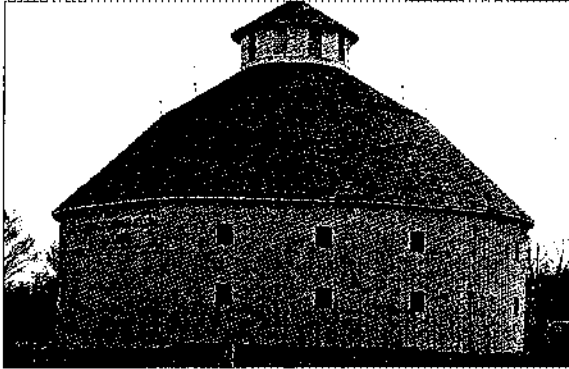
Pike County 05011

05011 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows, and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.



### **Daviess County**

Within the APE may be the potentially eligible Amish Historic District. (No boundaries have been defined.)



Daviess County 35005

35005 – The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 – This farmstead contains a Federal-style house (c. 1850) and some outbuildings.



Daviess County 30013

30013 – The Daviess County Poor Asylum (1864) was constructed during the Civil War as a way to alleviate the social distress of the poor in the county.



Daviess County 15007

15007 – The McCall Farm (c. 1883) has an Italianate house with other outbuildings. It is significant for landscape architecture as well as architecture.



Daviess County 15002

15002 – The Miller House (c. 1886) is located close to the working alignment.



Daviess County 06017

06017 – This is a bungalow (c. 1925) in Elnora.



Daviess County 06003

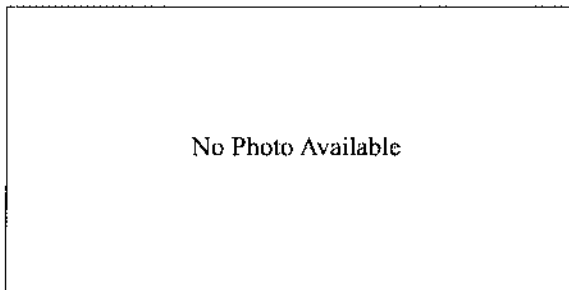
06003 – The Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church (1910) is a Romanesque Revival building significant for architecture.



Daviess County 05005

05005 -- This bungalow, rated contributing in the survey, was built around 1925 and exhibits good integrity.

## Greene County



Greene County 10032

10032 -- The William Easter Round Barn could not be photographed from the public road, SR 157, and therefore its existence was not verified.



Greene County 30001

30001 -- This single-pen log house (c. 1850) is in excellent condition for its age.



Greene County 66023

66023 -- Once a bank, this Neoclassical building (c. 1921) now serves as the post office.

## Owen County



Owen County 50041

50041 – The George Williams farm has a Queen Anne farmhouse, built in 1896, with low integrity but a Schweitzer barn.



Owen County 56011

56011 – The McIndoo House (c. 1890) is listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, but from public access roads, it appears to have integrity such that it needs closer examination.



Owen County 35054

35054 – County Bridge 147, listed as contributing in the *Interim Report*, is a Pratt Pony truss built circa 1910.



Owen County 55032

55032 – The cabin on Dunn Road (c. 1880) was not included in the *Interim Report*, but it needs closer examination if Alternative 4 becomes the preferred alternative.

### **Morgan County**

Morgan County contains a rich array of NR properties and districts. Districts include: Martinsville Downtown Commercial Historic District (which contains the Morgan County Courthouse), East Washington Street Historic District and the North Side Historic District. Individual NR properties located within the APE of Morgan County are: Martinsville High School Gym.



Morgan County 40043

40043 – This brick Italianate farmhouse was constructed in 1868.



Morgan County 50020

50020 – This two-story, T-plan Queen Anne house (c. 1891) in the Paragon community is associated with the Wathan family.



Morgan County 51012

51012 -- Built in 1898, this Romanesque Revival commercial building served as the meeting hall for the Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406 and the Knights of Pythias No. 431 lodges.



Morgan County 60030

60030 – Constructed around 1925, on Old SR 267, County Bridge 224 is a Warren Pony truss.



Morgan County 64184

64184 – The Mitchell Mansion (c. 1865) was built as an Italianate dwelling and updated around 1910 with Classical Revival details.



Morgan County 64183

64183 – Built around 1915, this frame house is Dutch Colonial Revival in style.



Morgan County 64175

64175 – This large, two-story brick dwelling has a gable-front orientation and displays Greek Revival and Italianate details.



Morgan County 64173

64173 – This brick Queen Anne cottage was built around 1900.



Morgan County 64170

64170 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house (c. 1850) retains its gingerbread gable trim, but has an early-twentieth-century porch.



Morgan County 64155

64155 – This frame Queen Anne cottage was built around 1895.



Morgan County 64154

64154 – This frame, two-story Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64130

64130 -- This one-story, hall-and-parlor frame house is thought to date around 1830.



Morgan County 64128

64128 -- Built around 1850 and updated around 1890, this two-story gable-front brick dwelling features Greek Revival-style details.



Morgan County 64094

64094 -- This frame, Queen-Anne-style house was built around 1900 and is embellished with a wrap-around front porch with turned trim and an unusual circular arched entryway.



Morgan County 64093

64093 -- This frame Gothic Revival-style house was built around 1870.





Morgan County 64053

64053 – Built around 1910, this frame, gable-front house displays simple Victorian gable and porch trim.



Morgan County 64052

64052 -- This frame Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64051

64051 – Built in 1927, this Spanish Eclectic dwelling is known as the Kennedy House.



Morgan County 64048

64048 --- This Queen Anne house (c. 1890) was updated with a new porch around 1910.



Morgan County 64046

64046 – This frame Queen Anne house was built around 1900.



Morgan County 35029

35029 – The Teeters Farm includes an I-house (c. 1866) as well as several farm buildings.



Morgan County 30015

30015 – This two-story Queen Anne dwelling was built around 1885.



Morgan County 30009

30009 – Unusually large, this brick Italianate farmhouse was built in 1869 on the Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm. The farm also features several outbuildings, including an English barn, summer kitchen, and privy.



Morgan County 31002

31002 -- The Waverly Episcopal Church is a rare example of Queen Anne religious architecture.

### **Johnson County**



Johnson County 10002

10002 -- The Stutton House located on Bluff Road is an Italianate house constructed in 1875. The house has good integrity.

## Marion County



Marion County 85416

85416 – This Neoclassical residence (c. 1930) has a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85330

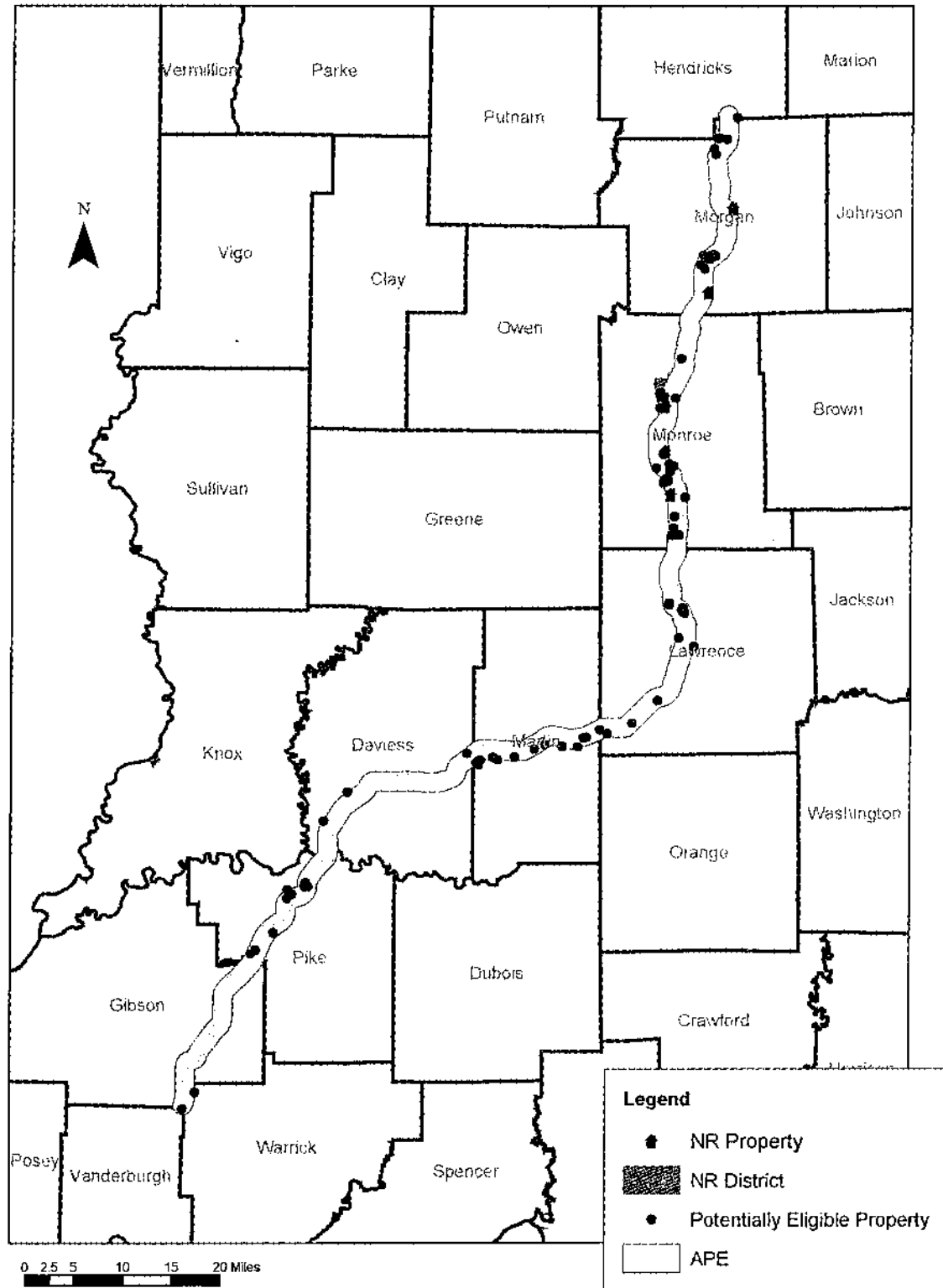
85330 – The Isaac Sutton house (c. 1879) is an Italianate residence that appears to retain a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85331

85331 – This American Four-Square residence (c. 1915) has an unusual front dormer.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 5A



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

## **Alternative 5A**

### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 -- This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**



Warrick County 00021

00021 -- This T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.

### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



Pike County 20005

20005 – County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



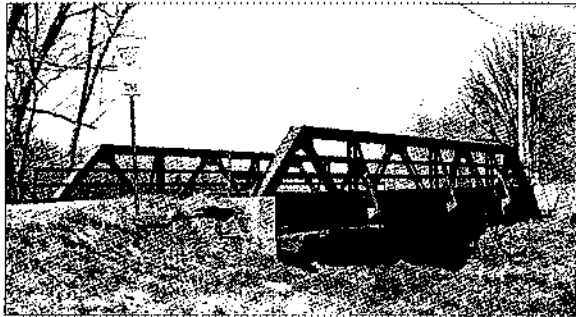
Pike County 20001

20001 – This is a small farm with residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900), and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in the corridor.



Pike County 20009

20009 – This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002 – The single-span Warren Pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use.



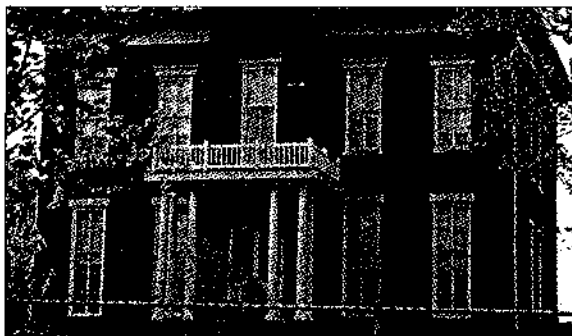
Pike County 05004

05004 – The National Folk-style gable-front residence (c. 1870) has a period gambrel roof barn to the rear. This house has original windows and some Italianate influences.



Pike County 05005

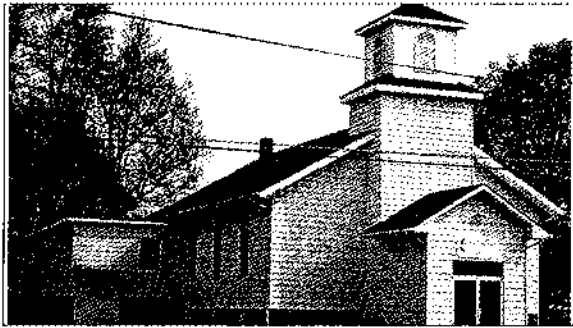
05005 – This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings.



Pike County 05006

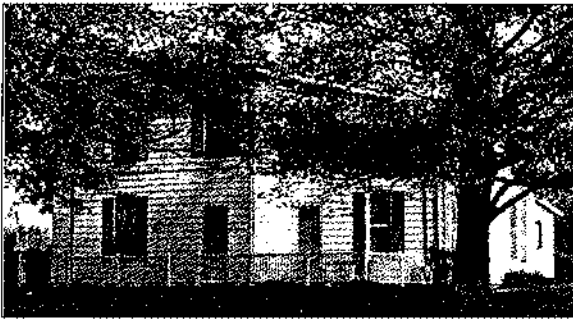
05006 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1865) with Colonial Revival influence is located within the city of Petersburg.





Pike County 05007

05007 – The vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

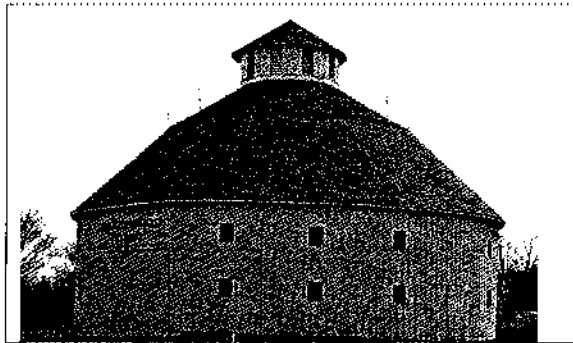
05010 – This Italianate residence (c. 1880) with a modern addition is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05011

05011 -- This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows, and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.

## Daviess County



Daviess County 35005

35005 – The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (c. 1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 – This Federal house with Greek Revival influences was built around 1850. Once a farmstead, it has few outbuildings.



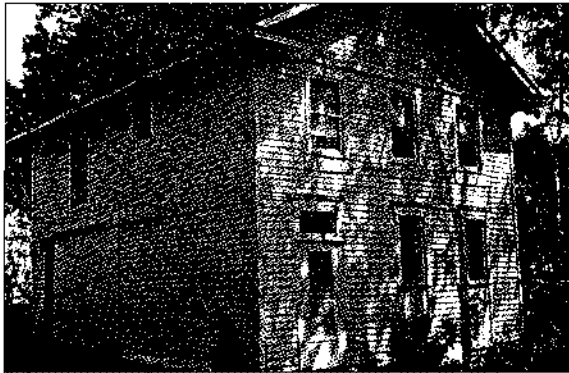
Daviess County 25011

25011 – The Brookhaven-Frank Cunningham House was built in 1868 and remodeled around 1905. The integrity of the whole farmstead needs to be evaluated in Tier 2.

## Martin County

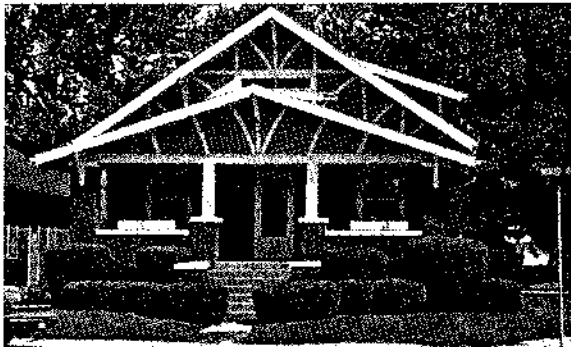
Martin County, which had not been surveyed, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.

There are two potentially eligible districts within the APE: Martin State Forest, a Civilian Conservation Corps project and Loogootee Downtown Historic District.



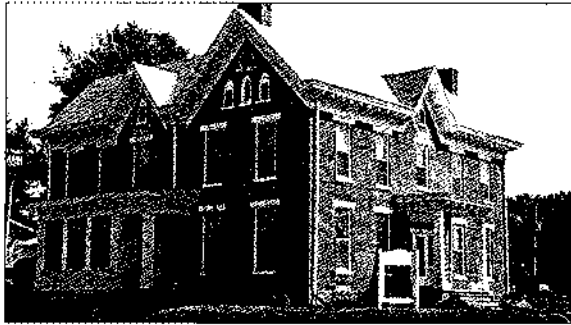
Martin County 32004

32004 – This house in Loogootee was built around 1860 in the National Folk style.



Martin County 32005

32005 – This Craftsman Bungalow in Loogootee (c. 1925) is a rare example of this architecture in Martin County.



Martin County 32006

32006 – Few such high-style Gothic Revival houses exist in Martin County. The Larkin House in Loogootee was built in 1880.



Martin County 30001

30001 – This collection of tourist cabins, located along SR50, was built around 1940.



Martin County 30002

30002 – This Pratt Pony truss bridge (c. 1895) is located on County Road 13.



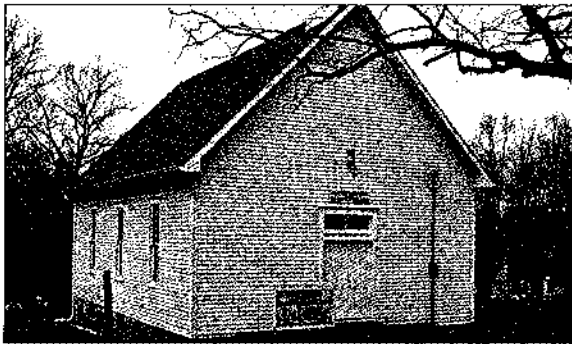
Martin County 25001

25001– This farmstead located along SR50 features a center-gable farmhouse (c. 1880), two barns, and nice landscape.



Martin County 25002

25002 – The Hickory Ridge Cemetery has the notable tombstone featured in the photo.



Martin County 25003

25003 – The Hickory Ridge United Methodist Church (c. 1900) is a modest building of vernacular construction.



Martin County 25004

25004 – The Wilson Ellis Farm is a modest farmstead built around 1900.



Martin County 20001

20001 – These two log cabins date to the nineteenth century.



Martin County 20003

20003 – This log barn and root cellar are all that remain from this farmstead.



Martin County 20004

20004 – This farm (c. 1870) contains a hall and parlor farmhouse, barn, chicken house, and fields.



Martin County 20005

20005 – The farm on Harvey Sutton Road (c. 1900) has a nice collection of twentieth century farm buildings.

### **Lawrence County**

Lawrence County portion has one potentially eligible historic district: Avoca Historic District.



Lawrence County 47008

47008 – This hall and parlor log house dates to 1835.



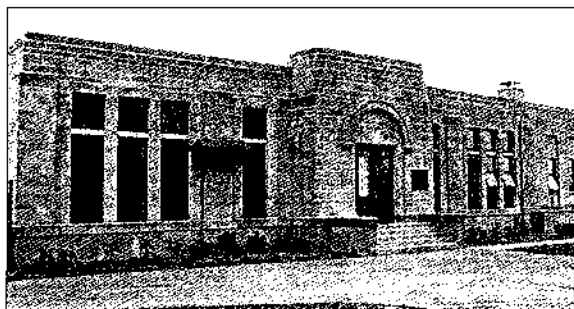
Lawrence County 45046

45046 -- This collection of tourist cabins was not documented in the *Interim Report*. Two buildings, however, have good integrity and need to be evaluated further.



Lawrence County 45026

45026 – Bryantsville Church of Christ constructed in 1925 is a unique example of rural Craftsman religious architecture with high integrity.



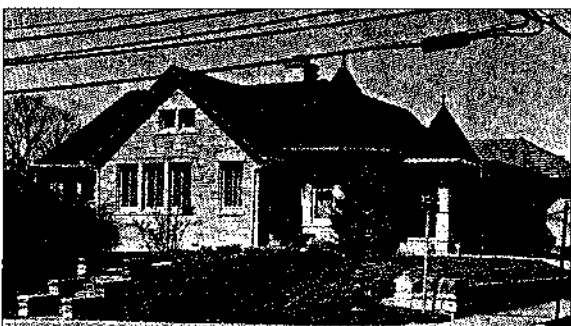
Lawrence County 27243

27243 – The Illinois Street Water Plant in Bedford is located within the 2-mile wide study corridor. Although remodeled in 2000, it still possesses integrity and is a good example of Art Deco/International style architecture from the mid-1930s.



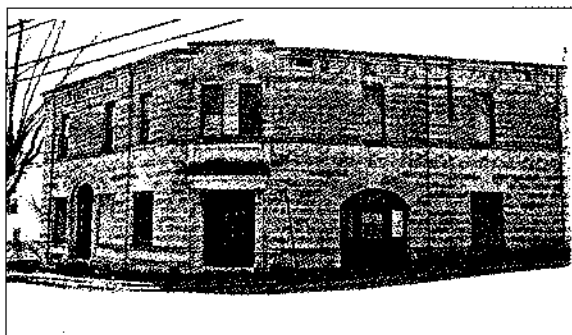
Lawrence County 15023

15023 – This Pratt Through truss bridge (c. 1890) was built by the Smith Bridge Company of Toledo, Ohio, with limestone piers. It is likely one of the oldest in the county and is no longer in use.



Lawrence County 21021

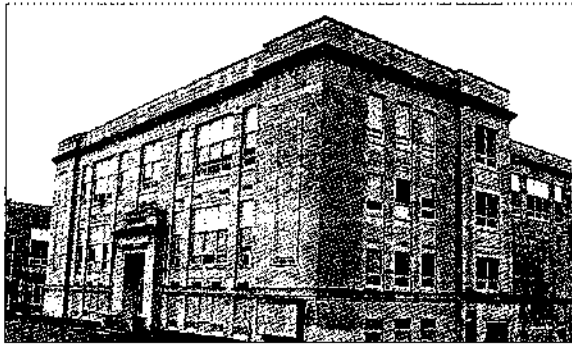
21021 – The Dr. Claude Dollens House (c. 1920) is a Craftsman house that has been clad in limestone.



Lawrence County 21024

21024 – The H.C. Mitchell Building constructed in 1910, demonstrates good integrity. It is a nice example of vernacular limestone construction, using Romanesque details.





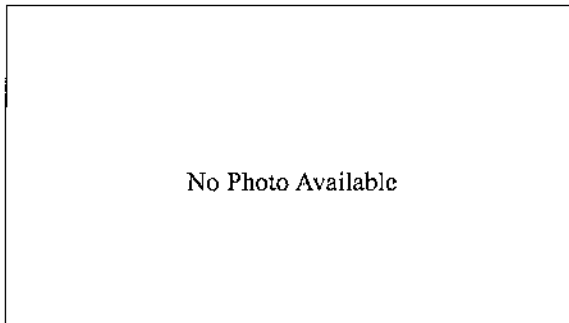
Lawrence County 21017

21017 – The Oolitic High School was first constructed in 1919 and modified in 1936-37 during the Public Works Administration.



Lawrence County 21027

21027 -- The small jail-like building is located on an alley in Oolitic.



Lawrence County 21001

21001 -- This quarry is on private land and not easily viewed from public roadways.

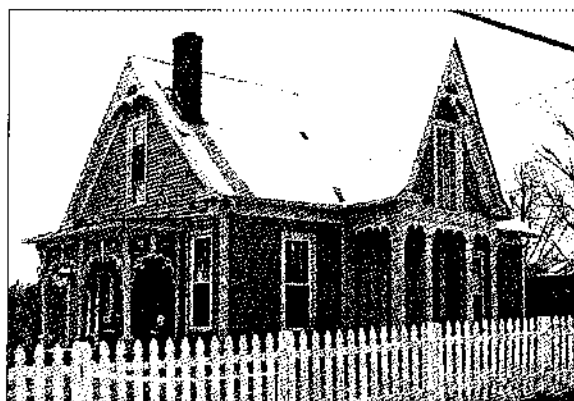
### **Monroe County**

Monroe County has the following National Register properties: John Mitchell House, Daniel Stout House, and Maple Grove Road Rural Historic. It also has the Borland House, a State Register property. In addition, the Potentially Eligible Clear Creek Historic District is located in this APE.



Monroe County 53007

53007 – The Woorley House was built in 1880 and is one of several Gothic Revival houses in Harrodsburg that possess good integrity.



Monroe County 53035

53035 – The Winepark Kinser Gothic Revival house (c. 1865) located in Harrodsburg possesses good integrity, especially in its details. It is located at the edge of town and was once part of a farm.



Monroe County 53053

53053 – The Church of Christ in Harrodsburg was constructed around 1870 according to the *Interim Report*. This Greek Revival building, significant in architecture, actually conveys the feeling of a “meeting house.”



Monroe County 50034

50034 -- The Chambers Deckard Farm (c. 1875) has high integrity. The farmstead is situated on ten acres and includes a Gothic Revival farmhouse, a windmill, barns, drive through granary, summer kitchen, and surrounding pastures.



Monroe County 50026

50026 -- The farm (c. 1875) located on Hobart Road needs a site visit if Alternative 5 is chosen. The house was rated outstanding in the *Interim Report*, but could not be viewed from public roads. Both barns on the property are really nice and the setting of the property is very good.



Monroe County 50024

50024 -- The bungalow (c. 1925) located on Old State Road 37 possesses high integrity. At one time, it was the office for the Duck Inn, but all other vestiges of the motel are gone.



Monroe County 53008

53008 -- This house (c. 1890) in Harrodsburg illustrates a more vernacular adaptation of the Gothic Revival style.



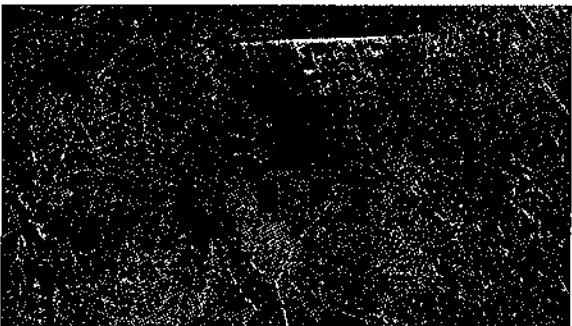
Monroe County 53031

53031 - This Gothic Revival house (c. 1850) is located at the edge of Harrodsburg and once was likely part of a farmstead.



Monroe County 52012

52012 – The farmstead on Smithville Road south of Bloomington includes a house with “saddlebag” architecture constructed in 1862 and several outbuildings.



Monroe County 40051

40051 – The May Farm (c. 1865) has been abandoned but it has a hall and parlor house and several outbuildings.



Monroe County 35089

35089 – The Pleasant View Farm (1878) includes an I-house, stone fence, and several barns. It was not listed in the *Interim Report*.



Monroe County 35060

35060 – This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



Monroe County 35064

35064 – County Bridge 83, a Warren Pony truss, was constructed around 1910.



Monroe County 35050

35050 – This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



Monroe County 35051

35051 – The I-house with Greek Revival details on That Road was constructed around 1870. The farm has a nice collection of out-buildings.



Monroe County 35044

35044 – The Jameson House was built around 1925.



Monroe County 35045

35045 – The May House (c. 1870) is an I-house with some log construction.



Monroe County 35047

35047 – The Bowman-Shigley House, a Greek Revival I-house, was built in 1870.



Monroe County 35057

35057 – This Gothic Revival house was constructed around 1870.



Monroe County 15067

15067 – The vernacular house on Stout's Creek Road (c. 1860) was not listed in the *Interim Report*; some outbuildings remain from the original farm.



Monroe County 25019

25019 – This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



Monroe County 05017

05017 – The Amos Jones House, a Gothic Revival house, was built around 1870.

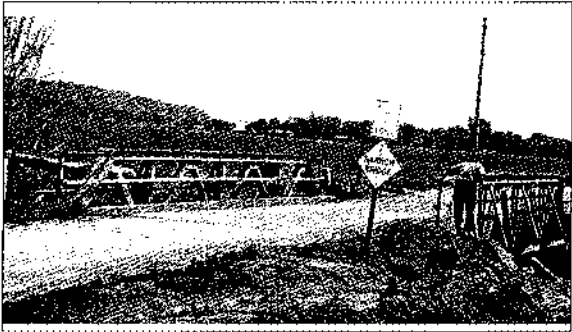
### **Morgan County**

Morgan County has three National Register properties: County Bridge 143, Hastings School House, and the Bradford Estate.



Morgan County 40055

40055 – The Norman T. Cunningham Farm includes an Italianate farmhouse (c. 1886), a tenant house of mid-nineteenth-century vintage, and a number of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century farm buildings.



Morgan County 40047

40047 – County Bridge 147, a Warren Pony truss bridge, was constructed on Old SR 67 around 1930 by the Hip Company of Ligonier, Indiana.



Morgan County 40029

40029 – This Pratt Through truss railroad bridge adjacent to SR 67 was constructed in 1895.



Morgan County 40057

40057 – This Parker Pony truss bridge was built around 1930.





Morgan County 40026

40026 -- A Pratt Through truss/plate girder railroad bridge was built around 1920.



Morgan County 40025

40025 -- The Walter Bain House, a central-passage stuccoed dwelling, was built around 1865.



Morgan County 40034

40034 -- This log single-crib barn was built around 1840.



Morgan County 10040

10040 -- This farmstead includes a one-story, Greek Revival farmhouse (c. 1850) as well as numerous outbuildings, including a livestock barn, milk house, corncrib, and summer kitchen.



Morgan County 10028

10028 -- The West Union Friends Meetinghouse was built and remodeled in several stages beginning in 1856. Major alterations occurred in 1868 and 1905-06, with some late twentieth century modifications. The adjacent cemetery includes graves dating from 1840 to present.



Morgan County 10016

10016 -- The Brown House, a large Spanish Eclectic dwelling, was built in 1945.



Morgan County 10032

10032 -- The William Bray Farm includes a Federal and Greek Revival brick dwelling (c. 1830) and several farm outbuildings.



Morgan County 10052

10052 -- This frame bungalow (c. 1925) features a bay window, bracketed porch, and wide overhanging eaves.

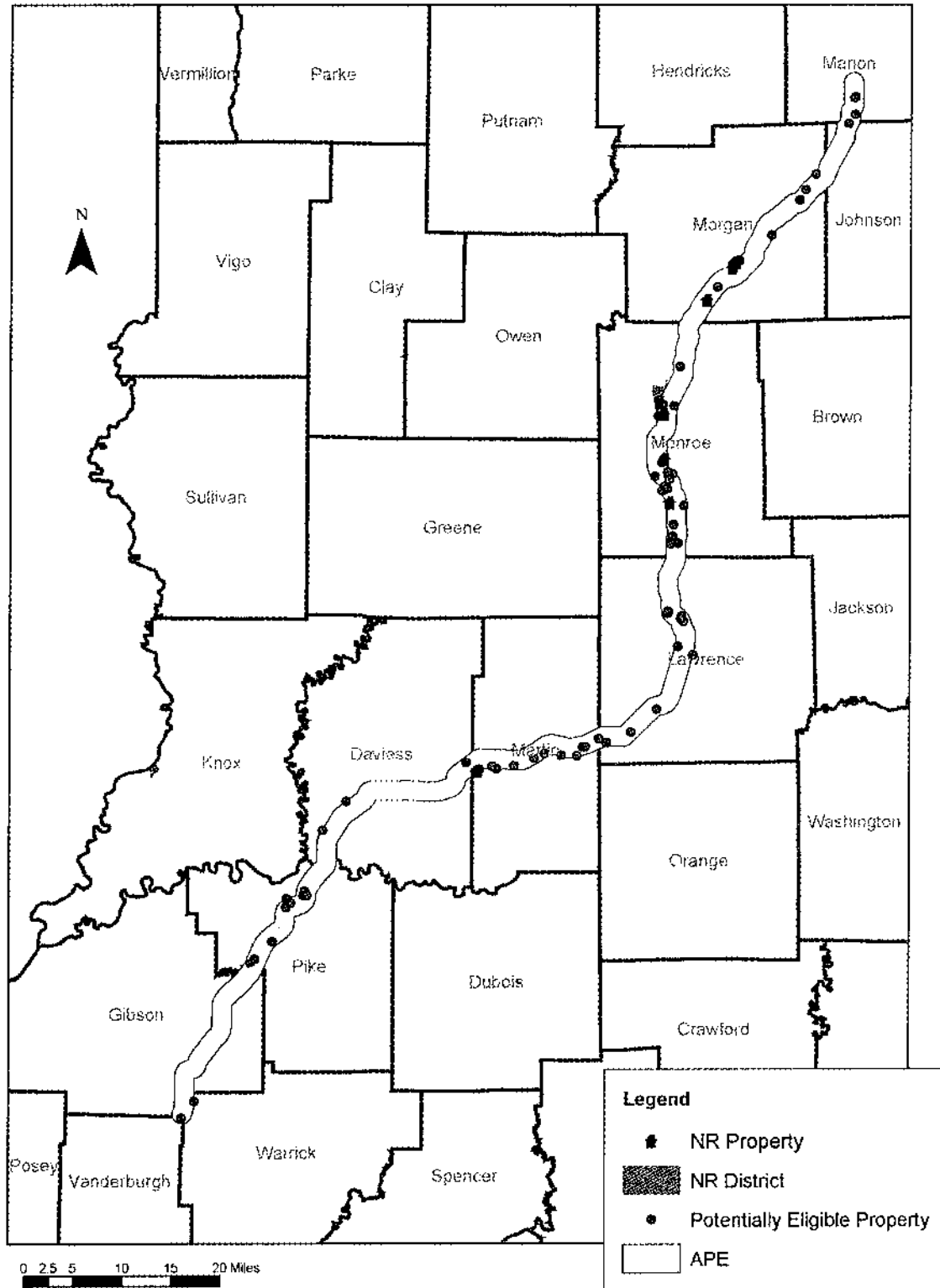
## **Hendricks County**



Hendricks County 50075

50075 – This house located on CR 875 South was constructed in 1870 as an Italianate and remodeled in 1910 as a Free Classic.

## Area of Potential Effects: Alternative 5B



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

## **Alternative 5B**

### **Vanderburgh County**



Vanderburgh County 00002

00002 -- This I-house (c. 1870) has a Greek Revival portico but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

### **Warrick County**



Warrick County 00021

00021 -- This T-plan farmhouse (c. 1880) has two small outbuildings.

### **Pike County**

Pike County, which has not been surveyed previously, has no *Interim Report*. As a result, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; therefore, these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.



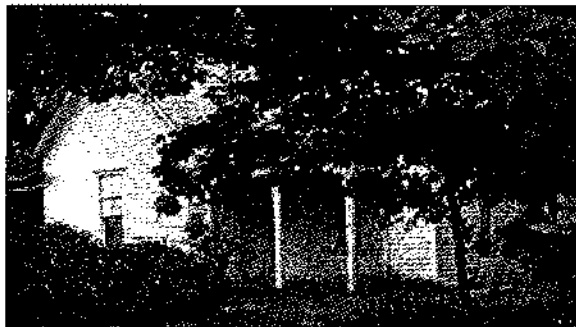
Pike County 20005

20005 – County bridges 246 and 81, a Camelback Through truss (c. 1920) and a Pratt Through truss (c. 1885), respectively, connected by a section of CR 300 W.



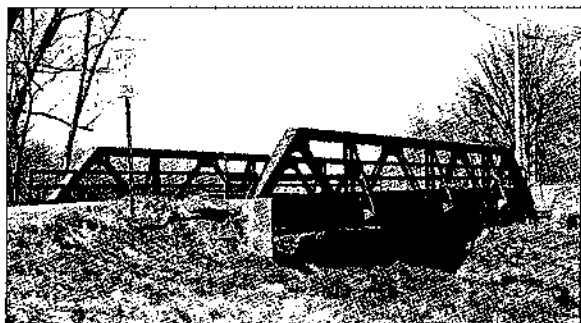
Pike County 20001

20001 – This is a small farm with residence, a transverse frame barn (c. 1900) and two small outbuildings. Intact farm properties are limited in number in the corridor.



Pike County 20009

20009 – This Queen Anne farmhouse (c. 1890) has some Greek Revival details.



Pike County 05002

05002 – This single-span Warren Pony truss bridge (c. 1920) is still in use. The rapidly decreasing numbers of this resource type strengthens its eligibility.



Pike County 05004

05004 – This National Folk-style gable-front residence (c. 1870) has a period gambrel-roof barn on the property. This house has original windows with some Italianate influence.



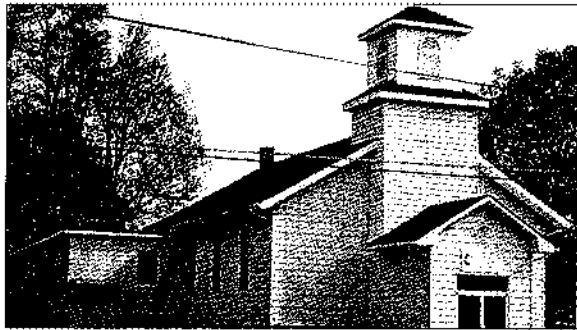
Pike County 05005

05005 – This property consists of a bungalow-style residence (c. 1925) with a raised, transverse frame barn and two small outbuildings.



Pike County 05006

05006 – This Greek Revival residence (c. 1865) with Colonial Revival influences is located within the city of Petersburg.



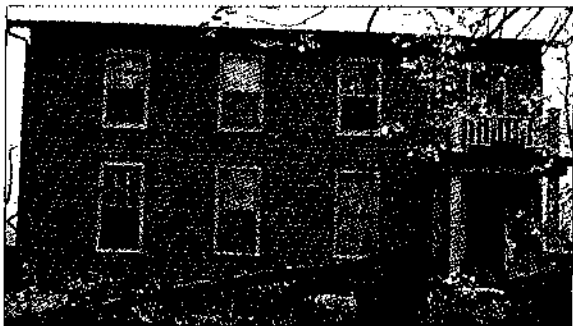
Pike County 05007

05007 -- The vernacular United Methodist Church (c. 1930) is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05010

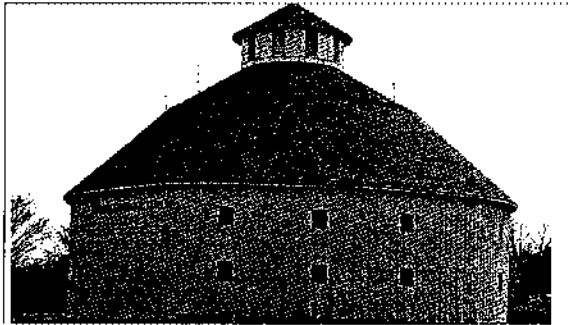
05010 -- This Italianate residence (c. 1880) with a modern addition is located near the middle of the corridor.



Pike County 05011

05011 -- This Greek Revival residence (c. 1870) with its original clapboard siding, windows, and chimney, has Colonial Revival influences.





Daviess County 35005

## Daviess County

35005 – The Thomas Singleton Round Barn (c. 1908) is an outstanding example of round barn architecture.



Daviess County 30030

30030 – This Federal house with Greek Revival influences was built around 1850. Once part of a farmstead, it has few outbuildings.



Daviess County 25011

25011 – The Brookhaven-Frank Cunningham House was built in 1868 and remodeled around 1905. The integrity of the whole farmstead needs to be evaluated in Tier 2.

## Martin County

Martin County is unsurveyed and has no *Interim Report*. For this project, only properties within the survey corridor were identified, documented, and evaluated; these results should not be construed to be the full extent of potentially eligible properties within the county.

Two potentially eligible districts are located in the APE: Martin State Forest and Loogootee Downtown Historic District.



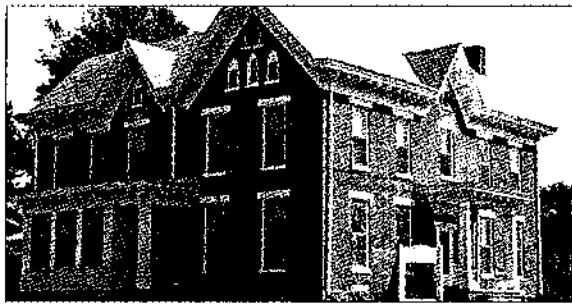
Martin County 32004

32004 – This house (c. 1860) in Loogootee was built in the Folk National style.



Martin County 32005

32005 – This Craftsman bungalow in Loogootee (c. 1925) is a rare example of this architecture in Martin County.



Martin County 32006

32006 -- Few such high-style Gothic Revival houses exist in Martin County. The Larkin House in Loogootee was built in 1880.



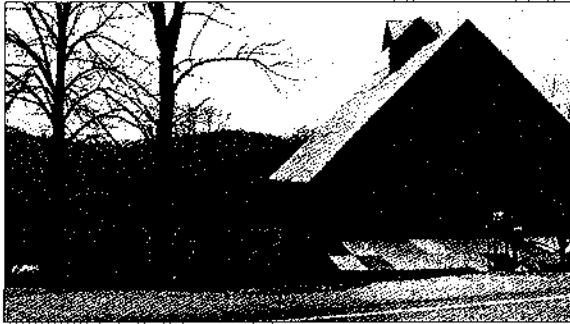
Martin County 30001

30001 – This collection of tourist cabins, located along SR50, was built around 1940.



Martin County 30002

30002 – This Pratt Pony truss bridge (c. 1895) is located on County Road 13.



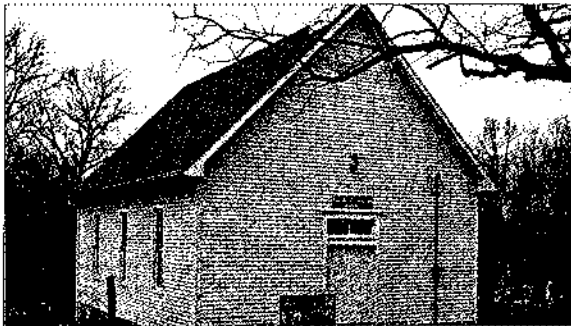
Martin County 25001

25001 -- This farmstead located along SR50 features a center-gable farmhouse (c. 1880), two barns, and nice landscape.



Martin County 25002

25002 -- The Hickory Ridge Cemetery has the notable tombstone featured in the photo.



Martin County 25003

25003 -- The Hickory Ridge United Methodist Church (c. 1900) is a frame building of vernacular construction.



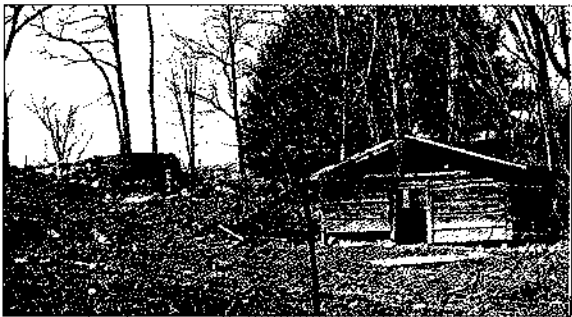
Martin County 25004

25004 -- The Wilson Ellis Farm is a modest farmstead built around 1900.



Martin County 20001

20001 -- These two log cabins date to the nineteenth century.



Martin County 20003

20003 -- This log barn and root cellar are all that remain from this farmstead.



Martin County 20004

20004 -- This farm (c. 1870) contains a hall and parlor farmhouse, barn, chicken house, and fields.



Martin County 20005

20005 -- This farm on Harvey Sutton Road (c. 1900) has a nice collection of nineteenth century farm buildings.

### Lawrence County

Lawrence County has one potentially eligible historic district: Avoca Historic District.



Lawrence County 47008

47008 -- This hall and parlor log house dates to 1835.



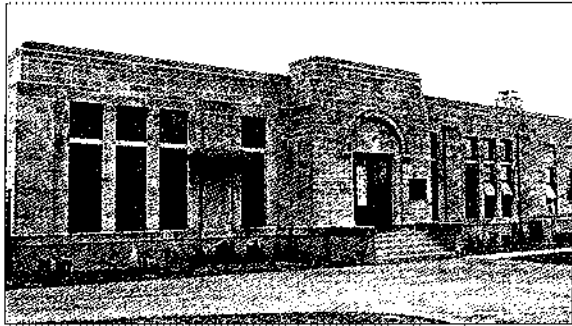
Lawrence County 45046

45046 -- This collection of tourist cabins was not documented in the *Interim Report*. Two of the buildings have good integrity and need to be evaluated further.



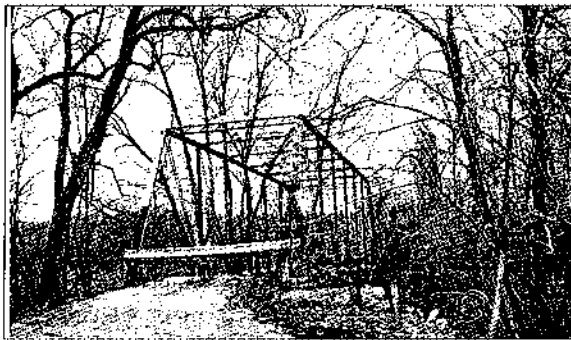
Lawrence County 45026

45026 -- Bryantsville Church of Christ constructed in 1925 is a unique example of rural craftsman religious architecture that possesses high integrity.



Lawrence County 27243

27243 -- The Illinois Street Water Plant in Bedford is located within the 2-mile wide study corridor. Although remodeled in 2000, it still possesses good integrity and is a good example of Art Deco/International style architecture from the mid-1930s.



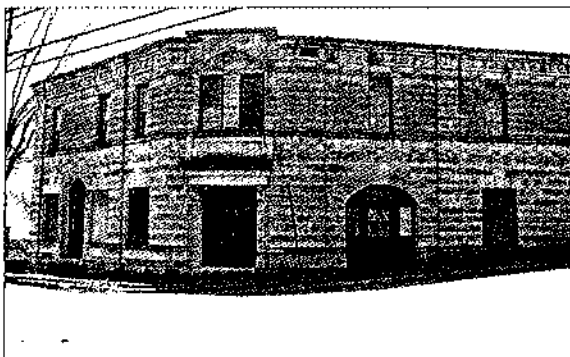
Lawrence County 15023

15023 -- This Pratt Through truss bridge (c. 1890) was built by the Smith Bridge Company of Toledo, Ohio, with limestone piers. It is likely one of the oldest in the county and is no longer in use.



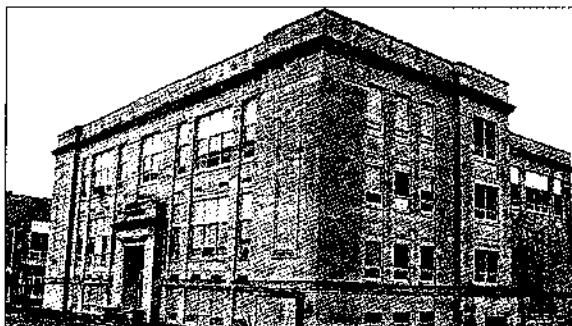
Lawrence County 21021

21021 -- The Dr. Claude Dollens House (c. 1920) is a Craftsman house that has been clad in limestone.



Lawrence County 21024

21024 -- The H.C. Mitchell Building constructed in 1910, demonstrates good integrity. It is a nice example of vernacular limestone construction, using Romanesque details.



Lawrence County 21017

21017 – The Oolitic High School was first constructed in 1919 and modified in 1936-37 by the Public Works Administration.



Lawrence County 21027

21027 – The small jail is located on an alley in Oolitic.

No Photo Available

Lawrence County 21001

21001 ... This is on private land not easily viewed from public land, but has been a functioning quarry for more than a century.

### **Monroe County**

Monroe County has the following National Register properties: John Mitchell House, Daniel Stout House, and the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. It also has the Borland House, a State Register property. In addition, the Potentially Eligible Clear Creek Historic District is located in this APE.



Monroe County 53007

53007 – The Woorley House was built in 1880 and is one of several Gothic Revival houses in Harrodsburg that possesses good integrity.



Monroe County 53035

53035 – The Winepark Kinser Gothic Revival house (c. 1865) located in Harrodsburg possesses good integrity, especially in its details. It is located at the edge of town and was once part of a farm.



Monroe County 53053

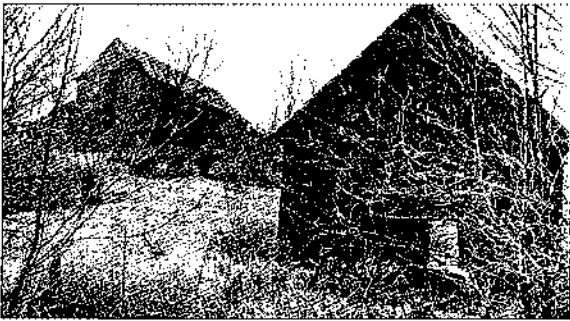
53053 – The Church of Christ in Harrodsburg was constructed around 1870 according to the *Interim Report*. This Greek Revival building, significant in architecture, actually conveys the feeling of a “meeting house”.





Monroe County 50034

50034 – The Chambers Deckard Farm (c. 1875) has high integrity. The farmstead is situated on ten acres and includes a Gothic Revival farmhouse, a windmill, barns, drive through granary, summer kitchen, and surrounding pastures.



Monroe County 50026

50026 – The farm (c. 1875) located on Hobart Road needs a site visit if Alternative 5 is chosen. The house was rated outstanding in the *Interim Report*, but could not be viewed from public roads. Both barns on the property are really nice and the setting of the property is very good.



Monroe County 50024

50024 – The bungalow (c. 1925) located on Old State Road 37 possesses high integrity. At one time, it was the office for the Duck Inn, but no other vestiges of the motel were seen.



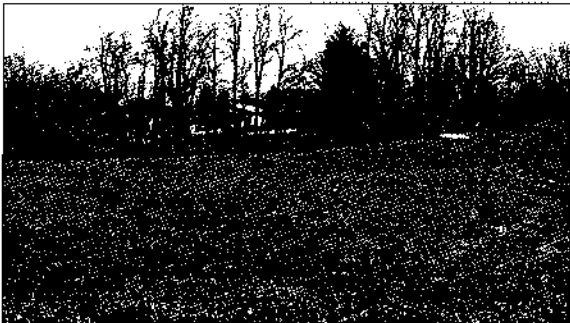
Monroe County 53008

53008 – This house (c. 1890) in Harrodsburg illustrates a more vernacular adaptation of the Gothic Revival style.



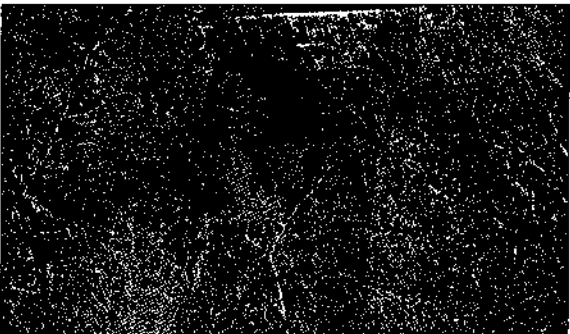
Monroe County 53031

53031 – This Gothic Revival house (c. 1850) is located at the edge of Harrodsburg and once was likely part of a farmstead.



Monroe County 52012

52012 – The farmstead on Smithville Road south of Bloomington includes a house with “saddlebag” architecture constructed in 1862 and several outbuildings.



Monroe County 40051

40051 – The May Farm (c. 1865) has been abandoned, but it has a hall and parlor house and 4 to 5 outbuildings.



Monroe County 35089

35089 – The Pleasant View Farm (c. 1878) includes an I-house, stone fence, and several barns. It was not listed in the *Interim Report*.



Monroe County 35060

35060 – This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



Monroe County 35064

35064 – County Bridge 83, a Warren Pony truss, was constructed around 1910.



Monroe County 35050

35050 – This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.



Monroe County 35051

35051 – This I-house with Greek Revival details on That Road was constructed around 1870. The farm has a nice collection of out-buildings.



Monroe County 35044

35044 ... The Jameson House was built around 1925.



Monroe County 35045

35045 --The May House, an I-house with some log construction, was built around 1870.



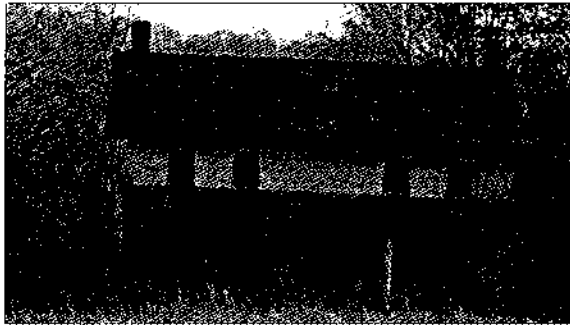
Monroe County 35047

35047 -- The Bowman-Shigley House, a Greek Revival I-house, was built in 1870.



Monroe County 35057

35057 -- This Gothic Revival house was constructed around 1870.



Monroe County 15067

15067 – The vernacular house on Stout's Creek Road (c. 1860) was not listed in the *Interim Report*; some outbuildings remain from the original farm.



Monroe County 25019

25019 – This is one of a series of stone walls constructed of local limestone in Monroe County during the mid-1870s.

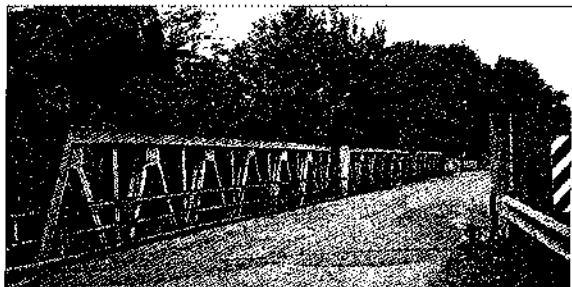


Monroe County 05017

05017 – The Amos Jones House, a Gothic Revival house, was built around 1870.

### **Morgan County**

Morgan County contains a rich array of NR properties and districts. Districts include: Martinsville Downtown Commercial Historic District (which contains the Morgan County Courthouse), East Washington Street Historic District and the North Side Historic District. Individual NR properties located within the APE of Morgan County are: County Bridge 146, Martinsville High School Gym, and the Hastings Schoolhouse.



Morgan County 60030

60030 – Constructed in 1925 on Old SR 37, County Bridge 224 is a Warren Pony truss.



Morgan County 64184

64184 – The Mitchell Mansion (c. 1865) is an Italianate dwelling updated (c. 1910) with Classical Revival details.



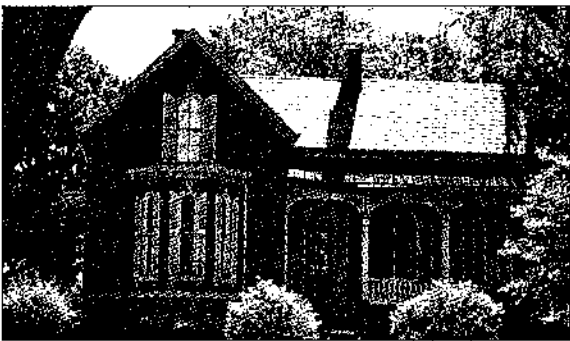
Morgan County 64183

64183 – Built in 1915, this frame house is Dutch Colonial Revival in style.



Morgan County 64175

64175 – This large, two-story brick dwelling has a gable-front orientation and displays Greek Revival and Italianate details.



Morgan County 64173

64173 – This brick Queen Anne cottage was built around 1900.



Morgan County 64170

64170 – This frame, Gothic Revival-style house (c. 1850) retains its gingerbread gable trim, but has an early-twentieth-century porch.



Morgan County 64155

64155 – This frame Queen Anne cottage was built around 1895.



Morgan County 64154

64154 -- This frame, two-story Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64130

64130 -- This one-story, hall-and-parlor frame house is thought to date to 1830.



Morgan County 64128

64128 -- Built around 1850 and updated around 1890, this two-story, gable-front, brick dwelling features Greek Revival-style details.



Morgan County 64094

64094 -- This frame, Queen Anne-style house (c. 1900) is embellished with a wrap-around front porch with turned trim and an unusual circular arched entryway.





Morgan County 64093

64093 – This frame Gothic Revival-style house was built around 1870.



Morgan County 64053

64053 – Built around 1910, this frame, gable-front house displays simple Victorian gable and porch trim.



Morgan County 64052

64052 – This frame Queen Anne-style house was built around 1890.



Morgan County 64051

64051 – Built in 1927, this Spanish Eclectic dwelling is known as the Kennedy House.



Morgan County 64048

64048 – This Queen Anne house (c. 1890) was updated with a new porch in 1910.



Morgan County 64046

64046 – This frame Queen Anne house was built around 1900.



Morgan County 35029

35029 -- The Teeters Farm includes a (c. 1866) frame I-house as well as several farm buildings.



Morgan County 30015

30015 – This two-story Queen Anne dwelling was built around 1885.



Morgan County 30009

30009 – Unusually large, this brick Italianate farmhouse was built in 1869 on the Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm. The farm also features several outbuildings, including an English Barn, summer kitchen, and privy.



Morgan County 31002

31002 – Waverly Episcopal Church is a Queen Anne church built in 1890.

### Johnson County



Johnson County 10002

10002 – The Stutton House (1875) is an Italianate house with a high degree of exterior integrity.

## Marion County



Marion County 85416

85416 -- This Neoclassical residence (c. 1930) has a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85330

85330 -- The Isaac Sutton house (c. 1879) is an Italianate residence that appears to retain a high degree of integrity.



Marion County 85331

85331 -- This American Four-Square residence (c. 1915) has an unusual front dormer.

## FINDINGS OF EFFECTS

Section 106 regulations allow for three findings of effects: 1) no historic properties, 2) historic properties-no effects, and 3) historic properties affected/-adverse effects. For the purposes of this report and in accordance with guidance from the SHPO a fourth consideration, “relative adverse effects” was used to identify concerns for historic properties early in the process (Tier I). The SHPO determined that due to the nature of the Tier I investigation and the fluidity of change surrounding the working alignments (the variable width right-of-way corridors provided June 18, 2002), the need to be cautious in evaluating effects was paramount; therefore, the necessity for a more inclusive category was obvious. In this discussion of potential adverse effects, the historians will address: 1) NR listed or potentially eligible individual properties and districts in the APE and 2) NR listed or potentially eligible individual properties and districts in the 2000-foot corridor, where one might expect that the greatest potential for adverse effects might exist.

**Alternative 1** passes along some of the present-day US 41, through historic settings near Vincennes and the small towns lining U.S. 41. Many of this alternative’s historic buildings are located in the small towns, some of which line US 41. Small towns such as Darmstadt, Haubstadt, Fort Branch, Patoka, Sullivan, Carlisle, and Farmersburg, and the larger town of Vincennes, contain a mixture of town dwellings (by far the highest density by type) and public buildings or facilities (schools, parks, and churches primarily) in styles that range from Greek Revival to Neo-classical to Craftsman bungalows to Art Deco. In Vincennes, Sullivan, and Carlisle, there are potential historic districts to consider and Vincennes deserves special note for it is a town that traces its history to the eighteenth century and to French occupation; adverse effects on the properties around Vincennes are likely given the concentration of high-quality historic properties from the antebellum era.

There are nine to eleven potentially eligible properties within the 2000-foot corridor, (depending on the route taken around Vincennes). Especially notable is the L.S. French House (Gibson 10018) built circa 1836 along old US 41 in the Greek Revival style located near the town of Patoka. Around Vincennes, the architect-designed C. Reed house (Knox 29001) built circa 1907 and a twentieth-century Gothic Revival church (Knox 30012) are two twentieth century examples of properties within the 2000-foot corridor. In Carlisle, there is a wonderful example of a Craftsman bungalow (Sullivan 37038) as well as the (circa 1819) Helms-Wittlesey House I-house (Sullivan 37037). The alternative also passes near the Deshec Farm or Schenk Farm (Knox 47001), which is significant for its association with New Deal programs. Located next to US 41, the Deshec Farm may experience some loss of its boundary due to the actual need for widening the roadway or for a frontage road. In addition, there is a recently listed National Register property, the Linton Township High School

and Community Building, located in Pimento and a potential historic district, the Carlisle Commercial Historic District at the edge of the corridor.

**Alternative 2** passes through one of the more historic regions of the study area. Because extant resources in Vincennes date to the territorial era when Vincennes was the capital of the Northwest Territory and then the Indiana Territory, it is significant in local, state, and regional history. Roads meander through wooded countryside, creating a sense of a bygone era. Resources include nineteenth century dwellings, churches, and public spaces. North and east of Vincennes, one encounters a landscape of small farms, coalmines, and “crossroad” villages intermingled with small towns of Bicknell, Sandborn, and Worthington.

Until Alternative 2 splits into three options in Owen County, it passes by small farmsteads and towns with varying degrees of integrity. Historic resources include bridges, public buildings, private dwellings (about half the total), and a mix of commercial buildings. Historic resources in Alternative 2B are similar in type to those in 2A with the exception of two additional historic districts; the type and density of individual resources are nearly identical. Alternative 2C includes heavily populated areas in Morgan and Marion counties with a high concentration of high style (as opposed to vernacular) private dwellings as well as three historic districts and two individually listed properties within the city of Martinsville.

Within the 2000-foot corridor of alternative 2, there are ten to seventeen potentially eligible properties. (The number of properties varies with the route taken around Vincennes.) Especially notable are: the L.S. French House (Gibson 10018) built circa 1836 along old US 41 in the Greek Revival style and a Greek Revival house (Gibson 10014) in White River Township, both which are located near to the town of Patoka. Around Vincennes, the architect-designed C. Reed house (Knox 29001) built circa 1907 and a Gothic Revival church (Knox 30012) are two twentieth century examples of properties within the 2000-foot corridor. This alternative also passes the Deshee or Schenk Farm (Knox 47001), which is significant for its association with New Deal programs. Located next to US 41, the Deshee Farm may experience some loss of its boundary due to the actual need for widening the roadway or for a frontage road. The Stoelting (Knox 10037) and Buescher (10036) farms, are significant for their association with German ethnic settlement in Knox County. Given the constraints in survey in Tier 1, the actual boundaries of each property may be larger than anticipated and they need to be resolved in Tier 2. Alternatives 2B and 2C, particularly around Martinsville, include many potentially eligible properties, the majority of which are scattered sites within Martinsville. In addition, Alternative 2C has three potentially eligible historic properties located within the 2000-foot corridor, which are: the Henry Farm (Morgan 00001), the Isaac Sutton House (Marion 85330), and the Stutton House (Johnson 10002), an Italianate house with good integrity.

**Alternative 3** travels northward through land scoured by strip mining and modern farming operations before it enters the hilly rolling landscape of eastern Greene, Monroe, and Morgan counties. Strip mining has resulted in a decided lack of historical resources in rural Gibson and Pike counties. The largest numbers of potentially eligible resources

extant in Pike County are primarily private dwellings near Petersburg and historic bridges. In Daviess and Greene counties, there are also private dwellings, farm buildings, iron bridges, and commercial buildings. In Daviess County, it passes near the city of Washington a population center with a number of potentially eligible properties and close to a potentially eligible historic district.

Alternative 3A turns north at the Greene and Monroe County lines and through a historic setting, an area that was closely evaluated as a potential large rural district. Although insufficient evidence was found to support the large district, nonetheless there are historic farmsteads that date to the mid-nineteenth century with high integrity and local historic associations within the APE. Familial connections may link two or more of these farms. In addition, the large Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District is located in this area. Alternative B is similar to A until it reaches Morgan County where it goes near Martinsville where there is a high concentration of potentially eligible residences as well as three historic districts and two individually listed properties. (The Burton Lane Bridge, which was previously listed in the NR, collapsed under the weight of a truck.)

Alternative 3C, which too passes through rural Greene and Monroe counties, has several farmsteads and homes from the nineteenth century. The inventory for this alternative in Monroe County includes a mixture of private dwellings, commercial buildings (linked to the quarrying industry), small farmsteads, an iron bridge, but unlike other locales, there are also at least two separate instances of historically significant stone walls. The remainder of the potentially eligible properties in this alternative in Morgan, Johnson, and Marion counties closely resembles 3B, especially in regards to its relationship to the concentration of listed and potentially eligible individual properties and districts in and around Martinsville. Fortunately, Martinsville's historic properties are located away from the 2000-foot corridor.

Properties within the 2000-foot corridor for Alternative 3 range in number from fourteen to nineteen dependent on which alignment is chosen. The alternative includes metal truss bridges, Greek Revival homes, the Ashcraft Chapel and Cemetery (Greene 50026), which may be connected to the Ashcraft family home, Valhalla (Greene 50027) in Greene County and a potential Amish District in Daviess County. In both 3A and 3B, the Howard Farm (Monroe 15051) has a Queen Anne house (circa 1895) with outbuildings and surrounding field patterns that has a moderate to high potential for listing in the National Register. Nearby is the potentially eligible Reed Farm (Monroe 15050), which includes a nice collection of farm buildings and field patterns. Especially notable in 3b and 3C are the Isaac Sutton House (Marion 85330) and the Stutton House (Johnson 10002), both high-style Italianate homes built 1879 and 1875 respectively. These alternatives, too, have the following National Register properties within the 2000-foot corridor: Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, within all three alignments, and Hastings School House in alignments 3B and C; Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District has a potential for being adversely affected due to visual intrusion.

**Alternative 4** in Warrick, Pike, and Daviess counties follows the line of Alternative 3 to the southern boundary of Greene County. Therefore, the mixture and distribution poten-

tially eligible properties in these three counties parallel Alternative 3 noted above. In Greene County, the inventory includes few properties: a barn, a log house, and a Neo-classical public building.

In Owen County, the three variations of Alternative 4 diverge. Alternative A includes two iron bridges, private residences, and two farmsteads; Putnam County has but two resources, a dwelling and a small farmstead. Alternative 4B in Owen County has only four potentially eligible properties included in the inventory as opposed to nine for Alternative 4A. Alternative 4C in Owen County has the same properties as Alternative 4B but there is a dramatic increase in the total number of potentially eligible properties in this alternative arising from the private dwellings in Martinsville in Morgan County and the additional properties from Marion or Johnson counties.

In the 2000-foot corridor for alternatives 4 A, B, and C, the number of properties range from nine to fourteen, dependent upon the alignment chosen and include metal truss bridges, Greek Revival homes in Greene County, and a potential Amish District in Daviess County. Especially notable in 4C are the Isaac Sutton House (Marion 85330) and the Stutton House (Johnson 10002), both high-style Italianate homes built 1879 and 1875 respectively.

**Alternative 5** is a route rich in historic resources and vistas. While the number of properties in the southern third of the route is limited due to modern farming practices and strip mining, there are few properties in Martin County because relocation in the 1930s moved people off land that the government deemed to be “sub-marginal” so that forests might be established. It is the Works Progress Administration’s (WPA) buildings and hiking trails in the Martin State Forest that are of special note—as is the potentially eligible Loogootee Historic District. Lawrence County, too, has a fish hatchery and buildings constructed by WPA. In Monroe County, the inventory of historic properties takes on a different character as the APE passes near to Harrodsburg, a small town with several nice Gothic-Revival homes (circa 1870). Additionally, in Monroe County there are stonewalls, farmsteads, and farmhouses with high integrity, including the Mitchell House (NR), the large Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (NR), and the office of a motel (circa 1925), once called the “Duck Inn.” Alternatives 5A and 5B diverge in Morgan County: the inventory of potentially eligible properties in Alternative 5A includes five iron bridges, a number of private residences, a farmstead, and a Friends meetinghouse. In Alternative 5B, the potentially eligible properties include the many private dwellings around Martinsville in Morgan County as well as homes in Marion and Johnson counties.

The inventory of potentially eligible properties within the 2000-foot corridors of 5A and 5B is one of the largest, with 22 and 19 properties respectively. The inventory is rich with a variety of architecture, bridges, and farms. Especially notable are the Oolitic High School (Lawrence 21017) built in 1919 and remodeled by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, tourist cabins built circa 1935, the Hastings School House National Register property, and the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. Alternative 5 B is marked with the Isaac Sutton House (Marion 85330) and the Stutton House (Johnson 10002), both high-style Italianate homes built 1879 and 1875 respectively.



On July 15, 2002, Federal Highways Administration issued its “Findings of Area of Potential Effects, Eligibility, and Effects.” In conjunction with the SHPO, FHWA found all properties located within the APE have the potential for being adversely affected by the undertaking. Relative adverse effects that may reasonably be foreseen in the future include but are not limited to: physical destruction or damage to the property, altering the property, moving the property, changing the property’s use or characteristics that contribute to its integrity or historic significance, introducing visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that affect the property’s integrity, neglecting a property, or transferring, selling or leasing of property out of federal ownership or control.

In March 2003, Federal Highways sent documentation of its Section 106 Findings of Potential Adverse Effects (800.11(e) documentation) to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the SHPO, and all consulting parties.

### **Mitigating Potential Adverse Effects**

With this potential for adverse effects, FHWA and INDOT began considering potential measures to avoid or reduce these impacts. Consistent with principles of environmental stewardship, FHWA and INDOT looked at ways to preserve and enhance the potentially affected resources as well as ways to improve educational and interpretative opportunities for these resources. Per the “Section 106 Tier 1 Compliance Plan,” FHWA and INDOT began working on a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). They began soliciting input on measures that Consulting Parties and the SHPO might implement to reduce potential adverse effects on historic properties during Tier 1. Even though the exact effects on each property cannot be assessed at Tier 1 because the precise design of the undertaking is not known, general overarching measures can be included in a MOA. It is anticipated that detailed, site-specific mitigation measures will be determined in Tier 2.

An invitation was sent to all consulting parties informing them of a meeting to be held on March 27, 2003. The invitation asked the consultants to think in terms of categories: 1) ways to avoid and minimize impacts, 2) ways to preserve and protect resources, 3) ways to educate and interpret the public about historic and archaeological resources.

At the consulting party meeting held on March 27, 2003, a worksheet was distributed to the two consulting parties to solicit input on various ways that adverse effects may be mitigated. Those who were absent were sent a copy of the worksheet and given thirty days to respond.

Nine consulting parties and the SHPO submitted comments regarding the form and content of the MOA. These comments were considered as FHWA, INDOT, and SHPO drafted the MOA.

An invitation was sent to consulting parties on July 26, 2003 informing them of a meeting to be held in Washington, Indiana, to discuss the MOA. A copy of the MOA was enclosed.

On August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003, a consulting party meeting was held in Washington, Indiana (mid-

point on the selected corridor) at seven o'clock in the evening to accommodate a consulting party request. Four consulting parties attended; six interested members of the community (farmers, a pastor, and another interested party) came. Two of the interested individuals requested to become consulting parties for the remainder of the Tier 1 consultation. The interested community members asked questions about National Register status, the Section 106 process, and about other aspects of the environmental process. The consulting parties asked questions about points in the document, specifically: Could the language be made more specific and less vague? Will there be cost estimates for the provisions in the MOA? Who are signatories of the MOA?

FHWA informed the public that the comment period for the MOA ends on September 2, 2003 and asked for all comments by that date. The project historians subsequently emailed, faxed or called all available consulting parties during the last week in August 2003, leaving messages whenever possible, to remind them of the September 2, 2003 deadline and to reaffirm the importance of their responses.

Four consulting parties responded to comments in writing. Comments fell into three categories: specific issues regarding the language of the MOA, rejection of the tiering process, and concurrence with specific measures in the MOA. As a result, the MOA was modified for SHPO concurrence.

The MOA is included in Appendix P.

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1-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study  
Section 106  
Historic Properties

County	Township	ID No.	Interim Report	Description	Address
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1 Potentially Eligible Historic Properties:

Daviess	Elmore	05005	Yes	House	Elmore
Daviess	Elmore	06003	Yes	Elmore Methodist Episcopal Church	Meridian St.
Daviess	Elmore	06017	Yes	House	Indian St.
Daviess	Bogard	15002	Yes	Miller House	475 East
Daviess	Bogard	15007	Yes	McCall Farm	800 North
Daviess	Barr	25011	Yes	Brookhaven-Frank Cunningham House	220 North
Daviess	Washington	30013	Yes	Daviess Co. Poor Asylum	250 North
Daviess	Washington	30030	Yes	House	Off of Division Rd.
Daviess	Veale	35005	Yes	Thomas Singleton Round Barn	450 South
Gibson	White River	10005	Yes	House	100 East
Gibson	White River	10007	Yes	Farm	775 North
Gibson	White River	10010	Yes	House	U.S. 41
Gibson	White River	10014	Yes	House	500 North
Gibson	White River	10018	Yes	L.S. French House	Old US 41
Gibson	White River	12001	Yes	House	603 Main St.
Gibson	White River	12008	Yes	Red & White Cafe	115 S. Main St.
Gibson	White River	12011	Yes	House	117 N. Main St.
Gibson	White River	12016	Yes	Patoka High School	202 S. Main St.
Gibson	Patoka	20015	No	House	CR 225
Gibson	Union	41008	Yes	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	W. Locust St., Fort Branch
Gibson	Union	41014	Yes	House	101 N. Main St., Fort Branch
Gibson	Union	41015	Yes	J.E. Toops House	100 N. Main, Fort Branch
Gibson	Union	41018	Yes	Carnegie Library	E. Locust St., Fort Branch
Gibson	Union	41019	Yes	House	101 S. Main St., Fort Branch
Gibson	Union	41020	Yes	First National Bank of Fort Branch	100 S. McCreary St., Fort Branch
Gibson	Union	41022	Yes	W.C. Polk House	307 W. Locust St., Fort Branch
Gibson	Johnson	45009	Yes	Tilley Farm	175 E.
Gibson	Johnson	45010	Yes	Farm	100 E.
Gibson	Johnson	46002	Yes	Martin Schaefer House	200 N. Main, Haubstadt
Greene	Beech Creek	00066	Yes	Edwards Farm	480 N.
Greene	Jefferson	10032	Yes	William Easter Round Barn	SR 157
Greene	Grant	30001	Yes	Miller House	300 N.
Greene	Grant	30022	Yes	County Bridge No. 237	100 S., spanning Buck Creek
Greene	Center	45001	Yes	Joseph Thompson House	Hwy. 45
Greene	Center	45041	Yes	County Bridge No. 311	100S / Thacker Rd
Greene	Center	45042	Yes	County Bridge No. 35	1375 E. over Indian Creek
Greene	Center	45047	Yes	Lawson Oliphant House	50 S.
Greene	Center	45057	No	House	405 Corner of CR 165 in Hobbieville
Greene	Jackson	50005	Yes	Farm	400 South
Greene	Jackson	50008	Yes	Clifty Church	Old Clifty Rd /975 E
Greene	Jackson	50009	Yes	House	Old Clifty Rd./875 E

**1-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study**  
**Section 106**  
**Historic Properties**

County	Township	ID No.	Interim Report	Description	Address	APR 2000 R											
						1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b
Greene	Jackson	50021	Yes	County Bridge No. 48	750 E.												
Greene	Jackson	50022	Yes	House	750 E.												
Greene	Jackson	50023	Yes	House	360 S.												
Greene	Jackson	50024	Yes	House	310 S.												
Greene	Jackson	50026	Yes	Ashcraft Chapel & Cemetery	Owensburg-Koleen Rd.												
Greene	Jackson	50027	Yes	Valhalla	Owensburg-Koleen Rd/ 880 E												
Greene	Jackson	50035	Yes	House	Dry Branch Rd /750 E.												
Greene	Taylor	56001	Yes	Blackmore Store	Main St.												
Greene	Taylor	56003	Yes	Odd Fellows Hall/W. D. Whitaker Store	Main St.												
Greene	Washington	56023	Yes	State Bank	Broad St., SR 67												
Greene	Stafford	70009	Yes	County Bridge No. 233	1000 W. spanning Beehunter Ditch												
Greene	Stafford	70010	Yes	Henry C. Morgan House	610 South												
Greene	Stafford	71005	Yes	Lee & Co.	Washington St.												
Greene	Stafford	71008	Yes	Heim House	Elm St.												
Hendricks	Gulford	50075	Yes	House	875 S.												
Johnson	White River	10002	Yes	Stutton House	988 N. Bluff Road												
Knox	Vigo	01006	Yes	Sandborn Christian Church	N. Anderson St.												
Knox	Vigo	02001	Yes	Salem Evangelical Church, Parsonage & Cemetery	1st St.												
Knox	Widner	10034	Yes	Bethel Evangelical Church & Cemetery	SR 58												
Knox	Widner	10035	Yes	Carl Diederich Volle Farm	SR 58												
Knox	Widner	10036	Yes	Buescher Farm	1100 North												
Knox	Widner	10037	Yes	Stoeling Farm	800 North												
Knox	Widner	10049	Yes	Wells Farm	647 North												
Knox	Busseron	16014	Yes	Sproat House	Main St.												
Knox	Busseron	16016	Yes	First Christian Church	School Street												
Knox	Busseron	16028	Yes	Oaktown Bank	Main St.												
Knox	Busseron	17064	Yes	Emission Methodist Episcopal Church	St. No. 6												
Knox	Washington	20050	Yes	Samuel Thompson House	75 N.												
Knox	Washington	21018	Yes	House	SR 550												
Knox	Washington	21020	Yes	C.M. Hill Market	SR 550												
Knox	Washington	21027	Yes	Bruceville Methodist Episcopal Church	Front St.												
Knox	Washington	21034	Yes	House	Main Cross St.												
Knox	Vincennes	25008	Yes	John Snapp House	SR 67												
Knox	Vincennes	25011	Yes	Walk-Leakman House	SR 67												
Knox	Vincennes	25012	Yes	Knox Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	Pinecrest Dr.												
Knox	Vincennes	25013	Yes	Dr. Meyer/Dr. Stewart House	Pinecrest Dr.												
Knox	Vincennes	29001	Yes	C. Reed House	1716 Old Wheatland Rd.												
Knox	Vincennes	29004	Yes	Simpson Farm	1502 Old Wheatland Rd.												
Knox	Vincennes	29026	Yes	Tecumseh School	2116 N. 2nd St.												
Knox	Vincennes	29027	Yes	Egloff Milling Company	509 Minneapolis Ave.												
Knox	Vincennes	29046	Yes	Gregg Park	Washington Ave.												
Knox	Vincennes	29047	Yes	Washington School	2134 Washington Ave.												
Knox	Vincennes	29048	Yes	House	1315 McDowell Rd.												

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County	Township	ID No.	Interim Report	Description	Address
Knox	Vincennes	29108	Yes	Vincennes Township School 1 (Franklin School)	2600 Wabash Ave.
Knox	Palmyra	30012	Yes	Upper Indiana Presbyterian Church & Cemetery	S 25 E.
Knox	Palmyra	30016	Yes	Robert McCord House	NE 600 E.
Knox	Palmyra	30036	Yes	Samuel B. Emuson House	Old US 50
Knox	Johnson	45026	Yes	Farm	500 W.
Knox	Johnson	45075	Yes	Edward Plass House	Old Decker Rd.
Knox	Johnson	45086	Yes	New York Central RR Bridge	N/A
Knox	Johnson	45087	No	Farm	East of Chimney
Knox	Johnson	46001	Yes	Decker High School	Main St.
Knox	Johnson	47001	Yes	Deshee Farms	US41
Knox	Decker	50022	Yes	County Bridge No. 385	Old US 41
Lawrence	Indian Creek	15023	Yes	County Bridge	SR 158
Lawrence	Shawswick	21001	Yes	Perry, Buskirk & Matthews Quarries	SR 37
Lawrence	Shawswick	21017	Yes	Oolitic High School	231 Hoosier Ave.
Lawrence	Shawswick	21021	Yes	Dr. Claude Dollens House	Lafayette Ave.
Lawrence	Shawswick	21024	Yes	H.C. Mitchell Building	5th St.
Lawrence	Shawswick	21027	No	Jail in Oolitic	Oolitic
Lawrence	Shawswick	27243	Yes	Illinois Street Water Plant	Illinois St.
Lawrence	Spice Valley	45026	Yes	Bryantville Church of Christ and Cemetery	650 S. Bryantville
Lawrence	Spice Valley	45046	No	Tourist Cabins	SR 50
Lawrence	Spice Valley	47008	Yes	House	County Rd.
Marion	Perry	85330	Yes	Isaac Sutton House	1846 W. Banta Rd.
Marion	Perry	85331	Yes	House	1945 Banta Rd.
Marion	Perry	85416	Yes	House	8015 S. Bluff Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20001	No	Log House	Chicken Farm Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20003	No	Log Barn & Cellar	Rizer Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20004	No	Farm	Rizer Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20005	No	Farm	Harvey Sutton
Martin	Center	25001	No	Farm	US 50
Martin	Center	25002	No	Hickory Ridge Cemetery	Junction CR 126 & SR 450
Martin	Center	25003	No	United Methodist Church	Junction CR 126 & SR 450
Martin	Center	25004	No	Wilson Ellis Farm	CR 118
Martin	Perry	30001	No	Tourist Cabins	SR 50
Martin	Perry	30002	No	Bridge	CR 13 South of Queen
Martin	Perry	32004	No	House	None shown
Martin	Perry	32005	No	House	100 Wood St.
Martin	Perry	32006	No	House	501 E. Main St.
Monroe	Washington	05017	Yes	Amos Jones House	960 Simpson Chapel Rd.
Monroe	Bean Blossom	10003	Yes	Stark House	4120 Wampler Rd.
Monroe	Bean Blossom	10027	Yes	Fairview School	7708 Bottom Rd.
Monroe	Richland	15028	Yes	Samuel Harbison Farm	5330 Woodyard Rd.
Monroe	Richland	15039	Yes	James Bratney House	5070 Woodyard Rd.
Monroe	Richland	15041	Yes	Farm	4630 Woodyard Rd.

Prepared by Weintraut and Associates 10/15/03



County	Township	ID No.	Interim Report	Description	Address
Knox	Vincennes	29108	Yes	Vincennes Township School 1 (Franklin School)	2600 Wabash Ave.
Knox	Palmyra	30012	Yes	Upper Indiana Presbyterian Church & Cemetery	S 25 E.
Knox	Palmyra	30016	Yes	Robert McCord House	NE 600 E.
Knox	Palmyra	30036	Yes	Samuel B. Emuson House	Old US 50
Knox	Johnson	45026	Yes	Farm	500 W.
Knox	Johnson	45075	Yes	Edward Plass House	Old Decker Rd.
Knox	Johnson	45086	Yes	New York Central RR Bridge	N/A
Knox	Johnson	45087	No	Farm	East of Chimney
Knox	Johnson	46001	Yes	Decker High School	Main St.
Knox	Johnson	47001	Yes	Deshee Farms	US41
Knox	Decker	50022	Yes	County Bridge No. 385	Old US 41
Lawrence	Indian Creek	15023	Yes	County Bridge	SR 158
Lawrence	Shawswick	21001	Yes	Perry, Buskirk & Matthews Quarries	SR 37
Lawrence	Shawswick	21017	Yes	Oolitic High School	231 Hoosier Ave.
Lawrence	Shawswick	21021	Yes	Dr. Claude Dollens House	Lafayette Ave.
Lawrence	Shawswick	21024	Yes	H.C. Mitchell Building	5th St.
Lawrence	Shawswick	21027	No	Jail in Oolitic	Oolitic
Lawrence	Shawswick	27243	Yes	Illinois Street Water Plant	Illinois St.
Lawrence	Spice Valley	45026	Yes	Bryantville Church of Christ and Cemetery	650 S. Bryantville
Lawrence	Spice Valley	45046	No	Tourist Cabins	SR 50
Lawrence	Spice Valley	47008	Yes	House	County Rd.
Marion	Perry	85330	Yes	Isaac Sutton House	1846 W. Banta Rd.
Marion	Perry	85331	Yes	House	1945 Banta Rd.
Marion	Perry	85416	Yes	House	8015 S. Bluff Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20001	No	Log House	Chicken Farm Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20003	No	Log Barn & Cellar	Rizer Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20004	No	Farm	Rizer Rd.
Martin	Halbert	20005	No	Farm	Harvey Sutton
Martin	Center	25001	No	Farm	US 50
Martin	Center	25002	No	Hickory Ridge Cemetery	Junction CR 126 & SR 450
Martin	Center	25003	No	United Methodist Church	Junction CR 126 & SR 450
Martin	Center	25004	No	Wilson Ellis Farm	CR 118
Martin	Perry	30001	No	Tourist Cabins	SR 50
Martin	Perry	30002	No	Bridge	CR 13 South of Queen
Martin	Perry	32004	No	House	None shown
Martin	Perry	32005	No	House	100 Wood St.
Martin	Perry	32006	No	House	501 E. Main St.
Monroe	Washington	05017	Yes	Amos Jones House	960 Simpson Chapel Rd.
Monroe	Bean Blossom	10003	Yes	Stark House	4120 Wampler Rd.
Monroe	Bean Blossom	10027	Yes	Fairview School	7708 Bottom Rd.
Monroe	Richland	15028	Yes	Samuel Harbison Farm	5330 Woodyard Rd.
Monroe	Richland	15039	Yes	James Bratney House	5070 Woodyard Rd.
Monroe	Richland	15041	Yes	Farm	4630 Woodyard Rd.

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Interim Report					
County	Township	ID No.	Description	Address	Route
Monroe	Richland	15050	Yes Reed Farm	6845 W. Vernal Pike	
Monroe	Richland	15051	Yes Howard House	7480 Howard Rd.	
Monroe	Richland	15067	No Farm	3920 Stout's Creek Rd.	
Monroe	Richland	15068	No Farm	N. Hartstrait Rd off Sekiu Bayles Rd.	
Monroe	Bloomington	25019	Yes Stone Wall	1191 That Rd.	
Monroe	Perry	35044	Yes Jameson House	1200 That Rd.	
Monroe	Perry	35045	Yes May House	4850 South Victor Pike	
Monroe	Perry	35047	Yes Bowman-Shigley House	Church Lane	
Monroe	Perry	35050	Yes Stone Wall	1500 That Rd.	
Monroe	Perry	35051	Yes Farm	5721 Victor Pike	
Monroe	Perry	35057	Yes House	Tramway & Victor Pike	
Monroe	Perry	35060	Yes Stone Wall	Victor Pike	
Monroe	Perry	35061	Yes Indian Hill Stone Company	Dillman Rd. & Clear Creek	
Monroe	Perry	35064	Yes Bridge No. 83	SR 37	
Monroe	Perry	35089	No Pleasant View Farm	8780 Rice Rd.	
Monroe	Van Buren	40009	Yes Reed House	Ida Lane, Rockport Rd.	
Monroe	Van Buren	40051	Yes May House	6510 Breeden Road	
Monroe	Van Buren	40065	Yes Sparks Farm	Duvall Rd.	
Monroe	Van Buren	40070	Yes Koontz Cemetery	5181 Duvall Rd.	
Monroe	Van Buren	40071	Yes Farm	3699 Milton Rd.	
Monroe	Indian Creek	45001	Yes Farm	7401 Mt. Zion Rd.	
Monroe	Indian Creek	45005	Yes Koontz House	8570 South Old SR 37	
Monroe	Clear Creek	50024	Yes House	200 Hobart Rd.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	50026	Yes House	9015 Gore Rd.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	50034	Yes Chambers-Deckard House	2570 Fluck Mill Rd.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	50036	Yes George Piercy Ketchum House	Fluck Mill Rd.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	50050	No Stone Co. Bld	1200 Smithville Rd.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	52012	Yes House	888 4th St.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	53007	Yes Wooley House	1050 4th St.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	53008	Yes House	1350 Popcorn Rd	
Monroe	Clear Creek	53031	Yes House	889 Popcorn Rd.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	53035	Yes Winpark Kinser House	9202 1st St.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	53053	Yes Church of Christ	1200 N.	
Monroe	Clear Creek	10016	Yes Brown House	2002 SR 42	
Morgan	Monroe	10028	Yes west Union Friends Meeting House & Cemetery	1691 Keller Hill Rd.	
Morgan	Monroe	10032	Yes William Bray Farm	1877 Gordon Rd.	
Morgan	Monroe	10040	Yes Farm	2080 Keller Hill Rd.	
Morgan	Monroe	10052	No House	Old SR 37	
Morgan	Harrison	30009	Yes Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm	Main St.	
Morgan	Harrison	30015	Yes Reuben House	SR 57	
Morgan	Harrison	31002	Yes Waverly Episcopal Church		
Morgan	Green	35029	Yes Teeters Farm		
Morgan	Jefferson	40025	Yes Walter Brin House		

**I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study  
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County	Township	ID No.	Report	Interim	Description	Address	2000 Census											
							1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b
Morgan	Jefferson	40026	Yes	Yes	Railroad Bridge	SR 67 off 200 W.												X
Morgan	Jefferson	40029	Yes	Yes	Railroad Bridge	off SR 67												X
Morgan	Jefferson	40034	Yes	Yes	Barn	Mosier Rd.												
Morgan	Jefferson	40043	Yes	Yes	Farm	200 S. (Old SR 67)												
Morgan	Jefferson	40047	Yes	Yes	County Bridge No. 147	Old SR 67												
Morgan	Jefferson	40055	Yes	Yes	Norman T. Cunningham Farm	Old SR 67, Hyndsedale Hwy 67												X
Morgan	Jefferson	40057	No	Bridge														X
Morgan	Ray	50020	Yes	Yes	Wathan House	Paragon Rd.												
Morgan	Ray	51012	Yes	Yes	Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406/Knights of Pythias St Union Street													
Morgan	Washington	60030	Yes	Yes	County Bridge No. 224	Old SR 37												X
Morgan	Washington	64046	Yes	Yes	House	910 E. Harrison St.												
Morgan	Washington	64048	Yes	Yes	House	990 E. Harrison St.												
Morgan	Washington	64051	Yes	Yes	Kennedy House	1060 E. Harrison St.												
Morgan	Washington	64052	Yes	Yes	House	1090 E. Harrison St.												
Morgan	Washington	64053	Yes	Yes	House	1089 E. Harrison St.												
Morgan	Washington	64093	Yes	Yes	House	489 E. Morgan St.												
Morgan	Washington	64094	Yes	Yes	House	629 E. Morgan St.												
Morgan	Washington	64128	Yes	Yes	House	109 E. Jackson St.												
Morgan	Washington	64130	Yes	Yes	House	90 S. Ohio St.												
Morgan	Washington	64154	Yes	Yes	House	189 S. Jefferson St.												
Morgan	Washington	64155	Yes	Yes	House	210 S. Jefferson St.												
Morgan	Washington	64170	Yes	Yes	House	40 E. Walnut St.												
Morgan	Washington	64173	Yes	Yes	House	339 S. Ohio St.												
Morgan	Washington	64175	Yes	Yes	House	389 S. Ohio St.												
Morgan	Washington	64183	Yes	Yes	House	490 S. Jefferson St.												
Morgan	Washington	64184	Yes	Yes	Mitchell Mansion	S. Sycamore St.												
Owen	Taylor	05026	Yes	Yes	Abner Goodwin House	100 E.												
Owen	Taylor	05027	Yes	Yes	County Bridge No. 14	100 E.												
Owen	Jennings	10020	Yes	Yes	Minnick House	860 N.												
Owen	Jennings	10022	Yes	Yes	John Black Farm	130 W County Rd 775												
Owen	Montgomery	25002	Yes	Yes	James Alverson House	US 231												
Owen	Washington	35054	Yes	Yes	County Bridge No. 147	200 W												
Owen	Jefferson	56041	Yes	Yes	George Williams Farm	SR 67												
Owen	Franklin	55032	No	Cabin		Dunn Rd												
Owen	Franklin	56011	Yes	McIndoo House		Off SR 67												
Pike	Washington	05002	No	County Bridge No. 175		CR 125 W. Over Flat Creek												
Pike	Washington	05004	No	House		Meridian Rd. approx 360 North												
Pike	Washington	05005	No	House		CR 400 N. & SR 61												
Pike	Washington	05006	No	House		Goodlet & 7th St.												
Pike	Washington	05007	No	Church		CR 475												
Pike	Jefferson	05010	No	House		CR 475 N. near CR 200 E.												
Pike	Washington	05011	No	House		CR 185 W between CR 475 N & 550 N												
Pike	Logan	20001	No	House		CR 200 S. & 350 W.												

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County	Township	ID No.	Interim Report	Description	Address
Pike	Logan	20005	Yes	Bridges 246 & 81	CR 300W
Pike	Logan	20009	No	Farm	CR 300 W/South of CR 1255
Putnam	Jefferson	55045	Yes	Farm	750 S.
Putnam	Cloverdale	60012	Yes	Isaac Sinclair House	SR 43
Sullivan	Curry	05013	Yes	Liberty Church of Christ & Cemetery	Division Rd.
Sullivan	Curry	05011	Yes	Carriage House	503 W. Main St.
Sullivan	Curry	06023	Yes	House	412 W. Main St.
Sullivan	Curry	06030	Yes	House	212 S. Third St.
Sullivan	Curry	06032	Yes	House	310 S. First St.
Sullivan	Curry	07007	Yes	House	126 E. Maple St.
Sullivan	Curry	07008	Yes	First Methodist Church	Thomas St.
Sullivan	Curry	07014	Yes	House	126 Warren St.
Sullivan	Curry	07023	Yes	Commercial Bldg.	19 E. Mill St.
Sullivan	Curry	07028	Yes	House	105 State St.
Sullivan	Curry	07029	No	Rail Road Station	Mill St & Interurban St
Sullivan	Hamilton	23006	Yes	Interurban Stop # 25	N. Court St.
Sullivan	Hamilton	23008	Yes	Vocational Arts Building	N. Section St.
Sullivan	Hamilton	23021	Yes	House	322 Cross St.
Sullivan	Hamilton	23031	Yes	First Presbyterian Church	Beech St.
Sullivan	Hamilton	23038	Yes	Sullivan Public Library	100 S. Crowder St.
Sullivan	Hamilton	23045	Yes	House	116 S. Section St.
Sullivan	Haddon	35011	Yes	Traveler's Court	4240 Old 41
Sullivan	Haddon	37011	Yes	House	Saline St.
Sullivan	Haddon	37037	Yes	Helms-Whittlesey House	205 Harrison
Sullivan	Haddon	37038	Yes	House	209 Ledgerwood
Sullivan	Haddon	37046	Yes	Haddon House & Cemetery	841 E. SR 58
Sullivan	Haddon	37050	Yes	House	225 Alexander St.
Vanderburgh	Scott	00002	Yes	Sam Clutter House	20501 Great Oaks Lane
Vigo	Linton	55013	Yes	Fire Station	129th Drive
Vigo	Linton	55016	Yes	Round Barn	31st St(15551 Farmersburg Rd )
Warrick	Greer	00021	No	Farm	CR 1050 N East of SR 57



**I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study**  
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**Historic Properties**

**II Listed National Register Properties**

County	Township	ID No.	Interim Report	Description	Address
Morgan	Jefferson	40030	NR	Co. Bridge 146/Lambs Creek Bridge	Old SR 67
Sullivan	Hamilton	21066	NR	Sherman Building	4 Court St.
Morgan	Washington	61029	NR	Morgan County Courthouse	Court House Square
Morgan	Washington		NR	Hastings Schoolhouse	800 Ft. S. of Hacker Creek Rd and Libe
Monroe	Clear Creek	50035	NR	Mitchell House	7008 Ketcham Rd.
Greene	Taylor	56002	NR	Scotland Hotel	Main St.
Morgan	Clay	25028	NR	Bradford Estate	SR 67
Morgan	Washington	64194	NR	Martinsville High School Gym	759 S. Main St.
Vigo	Linton	55010	NR	Linton Twp. High School & Comm. Bldg.	Koala Road
Monroe	Bloomington	25035	NR	Daniel Stout House	3655 N. Maple Grove Road

**III Listed Historic Districts:**

Knox	Vincennes	HD	Vincennes Historic District	Vincennes
Monroe	Richland	HD	Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District	Monroe County
Morgan	Washington	HD	Martinsville Downtown Commercial Historic District	Martinsville
Morgan	Washington	HD	E. Washington St. Historic District	Martinsville
Morgan	Washington	HD	North Side Historic District	Martinsville

**IV State Register Properties:**

Monroe	Perry	35020	Yes	Borland House	2300 West Tapp Rd.
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**V Potential Historic Districts:**

Martin	Halbert	No	Martin State Forest, PE Historic District	HW 50
Daviess	Barr & Bogard & Van Buren	No	Old Order Amish, PE Historic District	Daviess County
Monroe	Perry	Yes	Clear Creek, PE Historic District	Clear Creek
Martin	Perry	No	Loogootee Downtown, PE Historic District	Loogootee
Lawrence	Marshall	No	Avoca Fish Hatchery, PE Historic District	State Road 54/58
Knox	Vincennes	Yes	Burnett Heights, PE Historic District	Vincennes
Knox	Wilder	No	Freelandville, PE Historic District	Freelandville
Sullivan	Haddon	Yes	Carlisle Commercial, PE Historic District	Carlisle
Sullivan	Hamilton	Yes	Sullivan Courthouse Square, PE Historic District	Sullivan
Sullivan	Hamilton	Yes	West Washington St., PE Historic District	Sullivan